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SYNOPSIS,

&c.

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SYNOPSIS
OF
THE CONTENTS

OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

25-

TENTH EDITION.



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INTRODUCTION.

PERSONS who are desirous to obtain a general idea of the contents of this extensive Repository, will probably be gratified by having a brief statement previously laid before them ;—I. Of the Circumstances which gave rise to the Institution ;—II. Of its gradual Increase ;—III. Of its Constitution, and the Regulations now in force for its preservation and useful application ;—and IV. Of the present Distribution of its numerous Contents, in the several Departments into which it is divided.

I.

FOUNDATION BY PARLIAMENT.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Bart. ; who, during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts ; and who, being well aware how much science is benefited by the opportunities which large aggregates of objects afford for comparing them together, and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his

The Sloanean
Museum.

sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his last will had cost him upwards of £50,000, should, if possible, be preserved entire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of £20,000; that, should this tender not be accepted, the offer should be then made to certain foreign Academies named in the will; and that, should these also decline the offer, his Executors should be at liberty to dispose of it in the manner that should appear to them most eligible.

Sir Hans Sloane having died in the beginning of the year 1753, the offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and was accepted without hesitation. Before the expiration of that year an Act was passed, which ordered the payment of the stipulated sum to his Executors, and vested the property of the Museum in Trustees for the use of the Public.*

A beginning having thus been made of a public scientific Repository, it was deemed expedient to
enlarge

* From a schedule which was handed about at the time of the purchase, we collect the following totals of the contents of this Museum; but as this document is by no means authentic, we must request our readers to consider these numbers rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations.

enlarge its extent, and increase its importance, by adding to it whatever happened to be at that time within the reach of the Legislature. Accordingly Parliament having, by various successive acts and resolutions, obtained the full possession of the library of manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Cotton, in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and increased by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, in the subsequent reign, provided in the above-mentioned Act that this collection should be made a part of the intended National Museum.*

B 2

Concerning

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints and drawings	<i>Vols.</i> 50,000
Coins and Medals	23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.....	1,125
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.....	1,500
Vessels and utensils of agate, jasper, &c.....	542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.....	756
Quadrupeds and their parts	8,186
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests	1,172
Fishes and their parts	1,555
Amphibia	521
Crustacea.....	1,436
Shells, echini, entrochi.....	5,845
Insects.....	5,394
Corals, sponges, zoophytes	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.....	9,942
Volumes of dried plants.....	334
Mathematical instruments	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities	2,098
MS. catalogues of the whole Museum, 38 vols. fol. and 8 quarto.	

* From the preamble to the act of Parliament, 12 and 13 of William III. cap. 7, it may be gathered, that the public is chiefly indebted for this library to the liberality of Sir John Cotton, Bart. grandson to the first collector.

Concerning this Library, which has ever been deemed an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws, and constitution of these Realms, and also in many ancient and splendid biblical and liturgick volumes, chronicles, and a variety of political tracts, we shall only remark at present that it now consists of 861 volumes ; of which 54 are so much damaged by a fire which happened in the year 1731, as to be almost useless. We are thus brief in our account of this important library, as more ample information may easily be gathered from the prefaces to the catalogue compiled by Dr. Smyth and published in the year 1696 ; and the more enlarged one printed in 1802, by order of HIS MAJESTY.

Besides these manuscripts, the collection contained also a considerable number of coins, chiefly Saxon and old English, and several Roman and British antiquities, which are now incorporated in their proper classes at the Museum.

As an appendage to the Cottonian Library, there was likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by his will, made in the year 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of the sum of £7,000 fo.

Maj. Edwards's
Library.

for the purpose of erecting a building or repository, properly adapted for the effective preservation of the two joint libraries. This addition, of course, became likewise a part of the new foundation; and the necessity of erecting a building being thus superseded by the transfer of the libraries to the Museum, the above legacy of £7,000, when it devolved in the year 1769, was placed in the public funds: and conformably to the intention of the testator, and the provisions of the Act of Parliament, was progressively expended in the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, and other curiosities; by which means considerable additions have, from time to time, been made to the general Repository.

Parliament also, with the same liberal spirit of promoting the purposes of literature, caused an offer to be made to the Countess of Oxford, relict of Edward Earl of Oxford, and the Duchess of Portland, their only daughter, for the purchase of the numerous and valuable Library of manuscripts collected by the said Earl, and by Robert Earl of Oxford, his father. The sum offered was £10,000; and the condition was annexed, that the Library, under the name of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, should be kept together, as an addition to the Cottonian Library. This offer was willingly accepted; and a clause was inserted in the Act, ordering the payment of the above mentioned sum to the parties above named, and that

The Harleian
Collection of
Manuscripts.

that the collection be disposed of according to the conditions of the purchase.

This Library, consisting of upwards of 7,600 volumes, many of them, as is usual in all MS. collections, containing a great number of separate articles, and upwards of 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other instruments, among which there are many of great antiquity, the whole, chiefly relating to the political, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain and Ireland, is now placed according to its destination. A general view of its contents is given in the preface to the catalogue of the Library printed in the year 1759, in two volumes folio.

In order to defray the expenses necessarily implied by these purchases, and to provide a proper Repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, Parliament resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 by way of Lottery ; which having been drawn according to the provisions laid down in the Act, netted the sum of £95,194. 8s. 2d. This sum, together with the several collections, purchased and granted as above stated, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame ; at the same time conferring on them ample powers to take such measures as they should deem expedient for the

the disposal, preservation, and management of the Institution, which it was now determined should bear the name of the **BRITISH MUSEUM**.

The first act of these Trustees was to provide a proper building for the reception of the ample collections confided to their care; and after various proposals, they at length fixed upon the noble mansion built about the year 1680 by Ralph first Duke of Montague, who being at that time Ambassador at Paris, sent over French artists for erecting and adorning the edifice he had in contemplation. This palace, together with its gardens and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montague family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

Montague
House.

The necessary repairs (which, the house having stood long empty, proved very expensive) were immediately proceeded upon; and the proper book-cases and cabinets having been completed, and the collections removed thither, and properly distributed and arranged, the Museum was, at length, opened for study and public inspection, on the 15th of January, 1759.*

II.

* Besides the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000 for the Harleian collections, and £10,000 for Montague House, the sum of £28,663. 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000 three per cent. Reduced Annuities, and appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment; and the remaining £26,531. 3s. 2d. raised by the Lottery, scarcely sufficed to defray the expenses of repairs, cases, furniture, removing the collections, and various other incidental charges.

II.

GRADUAL INCREASE.

1.—BY ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

This establishment ranks the Sovereigns of these Kingdoms among its first and most munificent benefactors.

Royal
Donations.
GEORGE II.
*The Royal
Library.*

His late Majesty, fully impressed with a conviction of the utility of this Institution, was, in the year 1757, graciously pleased to make over to this trust, the whole of the very choice and important library of printed books and manuscripts, which had been gradually collected by the Sovereigns of these Realms, from Henry VII. down to William III.; since whose time it has been continued, and is still annually increasing, by the privilege annexed to it of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered in Stationer's Hall. His Majesty was also pleased, at the same time, to transfer to the Museum, the reversion of the salary of £300 a year, annexed to the patent office of King's Librarian, which had been once held by the learned Dr. Bentley, and afterwards by his son; who transferred it to Claud Amyand, Esq. by whom it was retained till his decease in the year 1775.

Besides the books immediately collected by the Sovereigns, and principally by Henry VIII., from
the

the opportunities which offered at the dissolution of the monasteries, this collection, which, at the time when the Museum Act passed, consisted of about 2,000 MSS. and upwards of 9,000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son-in-law Richard Lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon: some of the volumes of the latter deriving additional value from the MS. notes of the learned proprietor. This library also contains, among other most valuable articles, the venerable Alexandrian Codex of the Bible; several splendid MSS. chiefly biblical and chronicles; and among the printed books, abundance of old and rare editions, many of them being presentation copies to the Sovereigns from their respective authors.

His present Majesty, equally desirous to contribute to the enlargement of an institution so useful and ornamental to his dominions, availed himself of an opportunity, which occurred soon after his accession, of making a very ample, and in an historical point of view, a most valuable addition. A numerous collection of pamphlets and periodical papers, published in the convulsive interval between the years 1640 and 1660, after having passed through the hands of various persons, some of whom were, at times, obliged to secrete it with uncommon care and circumspection, was at length offered for sale in the year 1762; and His Majesty

c

being

George III.
Collection of
Pamphlets.

being apprized of the circumstance, immediately ordered the same to be purchased and to be deposited in the Museum. The collection consists of upwards of 30,000 articles, bound in about 2,000 volumes ; most of the tracts being now become uncommonly scarce, and many of them probably unique.

Antiquities,
&c.

This establishment is also indebted to the munificence of the same gracious Sovereign for a considerable collection of antiquities, and some natural productions, chiefly Egyptian, and among them one of the finest Mummies perhaps now in Europe, which were sent to the late Earl of Bute by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and presented by the former to His Majesty, who was pleased to transfer it to the Trustees of the Museum.

Lottery
Tickets.

His Majesty, likewise, in the year 1761, granted to the said Trust a number of Lottery Tickets which belonged to his Royal Predecessor, containing prizes to the amount of £1,123 ; which sum has since been incorporated with Major Edwards's fund, and thereby applied to the further increase of the Repository.

Journals of
Parliament.

In 1773, a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, together with their several Indexes and Reports, was sent to the Museum by his Majesty's command. Several other Royal Donations, though not of such extent as those just mentioned,

South Sea
Curiosities.

mentioned, must not, however, be here altogether omitted ; such are a collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities from the N. W. Coast of America, brought home, in 1796, by Mr. Menzies ; and several single books of great value and utility.

Lastly, our army in Egypt having acquired, by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, many articles of Egyptian antiquities, which had been selected and shipped with a view of being transported to France ; these acquisitions were sent to England in 1802, and were immediately ordered by his Majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

Egyptian
Antiquities.

The number of antiquities contained in the Museum was originally so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve any particular notice ; but this deficiency was amply supplied when, in the year 1772, the admirable collection of Sir William Hamilton, K. B. was added to the Repository. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples as his Majesty's Envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store then known of ancient vases, usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England ; and having afforded an opportunity to a Committee of the House of Commons to inspect the same, and to satisfy themselves as to its real

PARLIAMENT.
The Hamiltonian
Collection.

value and importance, the House, upon the report of this committee, voted the sum of £8,400 to Sir William Hamilton for the purchase thereof, in order to its being deposited in the Museum. The Public is also largely indebted to Sir William Hamilton for many liberal and repeated donations which he has, from time to time, conferred on the Museum, not only in addition to the above collection of antiquities, but also in abundance of articles of natural history, particularly of the volcanic productions of Mount Vesuvius, of which he has, perhaps, been the most careful observer since the days of Pliny.

The Townleian
Collection.

An opportunity having presented itself, in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. at a great expense, during a course of many years, and by frequent journies to Italy, Parliament, with a liberality well becoming so great a nation, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 (at which it was estimated by persons well acquainted with the value of such articles), and ordered it, in like manner, to be preserved in this Repository.

Open to Stu-
dents and
Artists.

The original building being, by no means, sufficiently spacious for the reception of this and the Egyptian collections, Parliament has, from time to

to time, voted sufficient supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which being completed, a magnificent collection of ancient sculpture was, at length, opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists, an advantage which the students in the fine arts had never before enjoyed in this country.

Parliament, ever willing to avail itself of every opportunity for extending the utility of this Institution, readily accepted an offer, made by the executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown, for the purchase of his valuable collection of manuscripts, and to add it to the several copious libraries of the same nature already in the Museum. The vote, for this purpose, passed in the year 1807; and the sum granted, according to the best valuation that could be made, amounted to £4,925. Its merit, very similar to that of the Cottonian Library, consists chiefly in original and authentic documents relating to the history of England, particularly during the reigns of the Tudors; besides a number of Collectanea of a miscellaneous nature, made by several eminent statesmen and learned antiquaries.

The Lansdown
Manuscripts.

An opportunity having presented itself in the course of the year 1810, of acquiring the extensive Collection of Minerals formed by the late Right Hon. Charles Greville, the Trustees, in a
Petition

Greville's
Minerals.

Petition to the House of Commons, recommended the purchase thereof, for the use of the public. A committee was accordingly appointed, who, having deliberated on the subject, and taken the depositions of the most eminent Mineralogists they had the means of consulting, reported the opinion of these referees as follows : “ That they
 “ considered the entire Collection to be equal to
 “ most, and in many parts superior to any other
 “ similar Collection, which any of them have had
 “ opportunities of viewing in this and other Coun-
 “ tries ; and that, upon accurate examination,
 “ they had estimated the value of it at £13,727.”
 —This sum was accordingly voted ; and proper dispositions having been made, this and the Collection already in the Museum, were incorporated, the whole was methodically arranged, and the most ostensible and interesting parts are now exposed to public inspection in the Saloon.

Grants towards
 increasing the
 Collection of
 Books on Bri-
 tish History.

A considerable deficiency in the Library of Printed Books, respecting the History and Topography of the British Islands, and the possessions of the British Empire, having been noticed and represented to the House of Commons, the House was pleased to grant in the year 1812, the sum of one thousand pounds towards enabling the Trustees to make up that deficiency ; and the like sum has been voted in the subsequent years for the same purpose.

In

In the month of June 1813, an application was made to the House of Commons offering for sale the Library of Francis Hargrave, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel in the Law, Recorder of Liverpool, &c. A Committee was named to take the same into consideration, and a very favourable report having been received, the House readily voted the sum of £8,000, the value at which it was estimated by the Committee, and the Library is now deposited in an appropriate apartment at the Museum. This acquisition is of considerable importance to the Establishment, which till now was particularly deficient in Law Books. Professional and inquisitive men will now find in it the works of the most esteemed authors in Law and Equity, many of them enriched by manuscript annotations of Mr. Hargrave and other eminent Lawyers.—Nor will a large collection of Original Manuscripts, by persons of great weight and authority, be found the least important part of this addition.

A communication having been made by the Towneley* family, that there still remained in their possession a very numerous collection of ancient bronze figures and utensils, of Greek and Roman coins, gems, drawings, &c. all which served essentially

Additional
Towneleyian
Collection.

* The late representative of that family altered the orthography of the name from *Townley* to *Towneley*.

essentially to illustrate the antique sculptures purchased in the year 1805 ; the House of Commons, upon the representation of the Trustees of the Museum as to its utility, and upon the estimate of men, well acquainted with objects of this nature, as to their value, granted in the Session of Parliament of the year 1814, the sum of £8,200 for this purpose, and caused this important acquisition to be restored to the collection to which it had originally belonged.

Privilege respecting the supply of new Books enforced.

It having long been a subject of complaint that the provisions of the Acts 8 Ann, c. 19, and 41 Geo. III. c. 107, respecting the delivery of copies of new publications to certain libraries, were not duly complied with, a new bill was brought into the House of Commons, and passed into an Act on the 29th of July 1814, which enjoins all authors and publishers, under certain penalties, to deliver into the warehouse of Stationer's Hall, a copy, on the best paper on which the edition shall be printed, of every work which they shall publish after the above date, which copy shall be deposited in the Library of the British Museum.

The Phigalian Marbles.

In the month of October, 1815, was brought from Greece a considerable series of marble sculptures dug up at Phigalia in Peloponnesus, purchased by Government, and by them ordered to be deposited in the Museum. They are part of the freeze of a temple in that place, and consist of figures

figures in alto relievo, representing, in two sets, the combats between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, and between the Greeks and the Amazons. They are allowed to be, if not executed under the eye of Phidias, at least the genuine productions of his school; and there can be no doubt of their essentially contributing to the progress of the arts in this country.

But one of the accessions the most important in this point of view, received by the Museum since its institution, is undoubtedly the most valuable Collection of Grecian Antiquities formed by the Earl of Elgin, several years British Ambassador at the Sublime Porte; the property of which was acquired for the public by an Act of the Legislature, dated July 1st, 1816. It consists of a great part of the exquisite sculptures that still remained on the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens, which, if not brought away by his Lordship, would indubitably have fallen into the hands of the French, or been wholly defaced by the barbarous indifference or superstitious prejudices of the Turks. The principal articles of this Collection are, an extensive series of sculptures in basso relievo, being a great part of the freeze that once decorated the Temple representing the religious procession known by the name of Panathænæic; a set exhibiting, like the Phigalian marbles, the combats between the Centaurs and

D

the

The Elgin
Collection.

the Lapithæ, sculptured in alto relievo, on the Metopes; and several large statues of admirable workmanship, taken from the pediments of the same temple. Of these, it is generally allowed that Phidias, the greatest artist of antiquity, planned the whole, and superintended the execution of all their parts. Various fragments which, even in their mutilated state, denote great taste and skill in the sculptors; a considerable collection of Greek coins. A number of Greek vases, and a set of architectural drawings of various buildings at Athens; are no trifling additions to this grand acquisition, for which Parliament voted the sum of £35,000.

Capt. Cust's
Greek Coins.

In January, 1816, a collection of Greek coins was offered for sale by Capt. Cust of the 31st regiment, which, being recommended by the Trustees, was purchased by the Treasury for the sum of £630.

Beroldingen's
Collection of
Fossils.

In the month of June, 1816, a reference was made to the Trustees, desiring to have an estimate of the value of a collection of fossils formed by the late Baron de Beroldingen, a well known writer on Mineralogy. A competent judge having been consulted, it was deemed well worth the sum of £800, which was accordingly paid by the Treasury, and the collection is now incorporated in the Museum.

A—ADDITIONS MADE BY THE TRUST.

Thus far have we commemorated the munificence of our late and present most gracious Sovereigns individually, and of the Legislature collectively, towards establishing and extending this national Institution, which will, no doubt, be allowed to reflect great honour upon the country at large, and from which men of letters, artists, and even mechanics of all descriptions, have derived, and continue to derive, most essential advantages in their respective pursuits. Our next duty is briefly to state what the Trustees, in their corporate capacity, have effected towards the further increase of the establishment committed to their care. Although in recording their various acquisitions, we have not objects of such magnitude to notice as those above specified, yet some, it will be allowed, are by no means of trivial import: and it must moreover be observed, that not only the fund which was at their disposal for these purposes was very limited, but that a great part of it was necessarily expended from time to time in the purchase of single books, and other separate articles, which occasionally presented themselves for sale, and which, however important, are yet far too numerous to be here specifically described.

It might well be expected, that in consequence of the great progress made of late years in the science of Natural History, the collection of Sir

Greenwood's
Birds.

Hans Sloane, which, when it was purchased, was deemed of the first magnitude, would insensibly become retrograde in its comparative value ; and this in fact was found to be particularly the case in the classes of Ornithology and Mineralogy. Accordingly, in order to supply the former of these deficiencies, the Trustees being, in the year 1769, informed that a large collection of stuffed Birds, in uncommon preservation, had been brought over from Holland by a person of the name of Greenwood, who, having for a time exhibited them to the public, became desirous to dispose of them at a reasonable price, they readily availed themselves of the opportunity and purchased the whole for the sum of £460. Many additions were afterwards made by purchase and donation : and the aggregate soon formed, not indeed a complete, but as extensive and curious a collection as any perhaps at that time extant.

Hatchett's
Minerals.

In the year 1798, a favourable opportunity presented itself for supplying the deficiency in the Mineralogical part of the Repository. Charles Hatchett, now of Roehampton, Esq., having, during his travels in various parts of Europe, formed a large and well chosen collection of Minerals of every class, which the Trustees learnt that he was not unwilling to part with on reasonable terms : they accordingly made him an offer, and the agreement was concluded for the sum of £700 ; and all that was valuable of the Sloanean Collection

Collection having been incorporated with this ample accession, the whole, with the addition of what Mr. Cracherode's bequest has since supplied, was, even before the subsequent addition of the Greville collection, considered as, though not a splendid, yet a very copious and useful Mineralogical Repository.

All those who are conversant with Oriental Literature, must be well acquainted with the distinguished merits of the Editor of the *Gentoo Code of Laws* in that branch of erudition, and be aware that a collection of Indian Works, made by such a man, cannot but be an object of intrinsic value. Accordingly, the Trustees having received intelligence that the Oriental Library of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq., might be obtained at a reasonable price, did not hesitate to make the acquisition; and, in the year 1796, obtained the whole of it for the sum of £550. It consists of ninety-three volumes, fourteen of which are in the Shanskrit language, and the rest chiefly Persian; and to these have been added twenty-six volumes recently purchased of the Executors of the late Colonel Hamilton, the translator of the *Heydaya*, and the four Vedas in the Shanskrit language, presented by Colonel Polier, besides thirty-two volumes which came with the trophies of our Egyptian expedition, and various other curious and valuable articles.

Halhed's
Oriental MSS.

Tyssen's
Saxon Coins.

Samuel Tyssen, Esq. who, during a short, but active life, had spared neither labour nor expense in accumulating a collection of Coins of uncommon magnitude, upon his death, in the year 1802, left this immense treasure to be disposed of by his executors, in any way they should deem most eligible. Among the rest was found in this collection the most complete series of Saxon coins perhaps in this kingdom, and for this the Trustees made an offer of £620, which was accepted, and the whole is now incorporated in, and adds no small importance to, the very extensive numismatic collection, which was already deposited in the Museum.

Dr. Bentley's
Classics.

In the year 1807, an offer was made to the Trustees to purchase a collection of ancient Classics which had been in the possession of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and contained a great number of his truly learned illustrations and remarks. The Trustees, well aware of the intrinsic value of this accession, ordered the payment of £400, the sum demanded, and caused the collection to be added to their Library. It consists of eighty-four volumes, among which is Dr. Bentley's copy of the plays of Aristophanes, with his copious and profound illustrations, a commentary much prized by the first critics in Greek literature.

Roberts's
English Coins.

The Trustees having, at all times, particularly at heart to make such additions to their ample stores

stores as may tend to illustrate national objects of inquiry, did not fail to listen to a proposal made them, in the year 1810, by Edward Roberts, Esq. of the Exchequer, offering them the purchase of a rich series of the Coins of the Realm, from the Conquest to the present time, which he valued at 4000 guineas.—Having, on sufficient evidence, ascertained the importance of the object, and the fairness of the estimate, they accepted the offer, by which means, with the addition of the Saxon coins just now mentioned, and those of subsequent dates already in the Repository, they may safely boast of being possessed of the most complete national collection of coins now extant.

The Numismatic collection received further ad- Papal Medals,
ditions, by the acquisition of a series of papal
medals, about 800 in number, and some of va-
rious illustrious men, purchased for the sum of
£135. As also a collection of Greek coins, to- Col. de Bosset's
Greek Coins.
gether with a curious bas-relief in marble, bought
of Colonel de Bosset for £840.

In the month of May 1815, the sum of 3,500 Baron de Moll's
Library.
guineas was voted by a general meeting, to Baron
de Moll, of the Royal Academy of Munich, for
a Library consisting of about 20,000 volumes,
chiefly in modern languages, and on the recent
improvements in science; and a considerable col-
lection of minerals and plants.

In

Binda's
Autographs.

In March 1816, a copious collection of original Letters, written by several Sovereigns, and many eminent persons on the Continent, in the 16th and 17th centuries, principally relating to the transactions of the Ligue, was purchased of an Italian gentleman of the name of Binda for £200.

Col. Montague's
British Zoology.

In June 1816, a rich collection of British zoology, belonging to the late Colonel Montague, of Knowle in Devonshire, was ordered to be purchased at the price of £1,100.

3.—DONATIONS BY TRUSTEES.

In enumerating the multitude of additions made to this Repository by private donations, it is but just to distinguish those benefactors, who besides gratuitously bestowing much of their time and attention to the concerns of the Museum as Trustees, have likewise enriched it by repeated and valuable gifts, which they have, from time to time, presented, either singly, or in collective, and in some instances, in considerable numbers.

Dr. Birch's
Library.

The Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D. many years Secretary to the Royal Society, and one of the fifteen elected Trustees of the first nomination, after having rendered great services to the Institution,

tution, while in its infancy, by his unwearied assiduity and exertions, closed a meritorious life in the year 1766, bequeathing his whole, not indeed very numerous, but yet truly valuable library, to the Museum; and the annual produce of all his property in the funds, amounting to £522. 18s. New South Sea Annuities, to be equally shared among the three under Librarians for the time being. This learned divine having chiefly distinguished himself as a biographical writer, his library excels particularly in books relating to that branch of literature; and among his manuscripts are several collections of historical documents, correspondences of men of note, and copies of various State Papers, which he obtained from persons in high stations, with whom he lived in habits of familiar intercourse.

In the year 1765, Gustavus Brander, of Christ Church, in Hampshire, Esq., made a considerable addition to the Museum, by the donation of his fossils, chiefly collected by himself in Hampshire, of which a classical catalogue was drawn up and published by his friend and countryman, Dr. Solander, and to this he afterwards added many valuable donations of the same nature.

Gustavus
Brander, Esq.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., a gentleman whose name will ever be revered, as long as true taste and learning are held in estimation, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum all the books in his

Thomas
Tyrwhitt, Esq.

Sir William
Musgrave.

select library which were not already in that Repository ; by which means about nine hundred volumes, chiefly classics, were, in the year 1786, added to the collection. And soon after, in the year 1800, his example was followed by Sir William Musgrave, Bart., who, by a similar bequest, enriched the Museum library with near two thousand volumes of printed books, among which are a great number of biographical tracts, many of them of great rarity and curiosity ; and about forty volumes of manuscripts, the greater number of them being an obituary kept by himself, during the whole period of his active career.

The Cracherodean
Collection.

For the greatest, and though not the most conspicuous, yet no doubt the most valuable of the accessions by gift, the public is indebted to the spontaneous and splendid munificence of a private individual, upon whom, were this a place for pænegyric, the greatest encomiums ought in justice to be bestowed. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. ; a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity, had, during the whole course of his too limited career, employed his time, talents and ample fortune, in forming numerous and choice collections of printed books, prints, coins and medals, minerals and shells. This treasure he, with a liberality of which there are few examples, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum, where due preparations having been made for its reception, it was actually deposited

deposited in the year 1799. To enumerate only the most considerable articles of these collections would far exceed the limits of this introduction; but some idea may be formed of their importance, by the value set upon them by experienced dealers in the different branches, when the House of Commons called for such an estimate, with a view to remit the Legacy-tax upon the whole bequest.*

To this list must be added, the name of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K. B., who, after his return from his circumnavigation, deposited at different times in the Museum numerous collections of natural and artificial curiosities from the newly discovered islands in the South Seas, which, with considerable additions since made by the Admiralty, Captain Cook, and other officers who had performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now a very conspicuous part of the Museum. Among the many donations of various kinds which Sir Joseph Banks has since bestowed, and still continues to confer upon the Establish-

Sir Joseph
Banks.

E 2

ment,

* This valuation is as follows :

Printed Books	£10,000
Coins and Medals	6,000
Prints	5,000
Shells and Minerals	2,000
Gems..	500

Total,.....£23,500

ment, we must not omit to mention a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and manuscript, which he collected in a voyage he made in the year 1772, to that island. Nor can the public be uninformed of the indefatigable zeal he has ever displayed in his endeavours, as a Trustee, to advance the honour and advantage of this Institution, which, together with his many other exertions for the benefit of science, must ever rank him among her best friends and strenuous promoters.

Lastly, the mineralogical collection has of late received a valuable accession by the munificence of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, who was pleased to present the Museum with a series of Peruvian ores, consisting of nearly two hundred articles.

4. *BENEFACTORS NOT TRUSTEES.*

Before we proceed to the names of private benefactors not Trustees, we must here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of several Crowned Heads on the Continent, and many political as well as literary bodies, who have, from time to time, been pleased to contribute to the increase of this Institution. As to the former, the Museum may boast of various benefactions, chiefly in books, from the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, from Pope Pius VI. and their
Majesties

Majesties Charles III. King of Spain, and Frederick V. King of Denmark. Among our own public offices, it has repeatedly received additions from the Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Longitude, and the East-India Company: and as to the Literary Societies which regularly send in their various periodical and other publications, we are bound to make honourable mention of the Royal Society,* the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Leyden, the Imperial Academy of Brussels, the Royal Academy of Lisbon, the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, and several other learned bodies, whose donations have been no less frequent than valuable.

Among the multitude of private individuals, not members of the Trust, who have enriched these collections, and whose names and donations are carefully registered in a book kept for the purpose, we must here select, as being foremost in their liberality, three gentlemen of the same family, viz. Colonel William, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Smart Lethiullier, who, so early as the year 1756, began their benefactions, and continued them for several years, thereby materially increasing the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, to which they added

Col. Lethiullier,
&c.

* In the year 1781, this Society presented the greatest part of its collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities to the British Museum.

added two mummies, and a great number of idols, utensils, and other implements.

Thomas Hollis,
Esq.

The name of Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire, Esq. appears perhaps more frequently than any other in the list of Benefactors; he having, from the year 1756, to the day of his death in 1774, been unremitted in his contributions, consisting chiefly of rare books, prints, a variety of bronze idols, and various other productions of the arts.

The Earl of
Exeter.

The late Earl of Exeter ranks likewise very high in the register of Benefactors, not so much perhaps for the number of his gifts, as for their intrinsic value and importance. Among these are the bronze head of Homer, which he purchased at the sale of Dr. Mead's collection; a large, if not complete, set of the Roman As, and its divisions, and of Cotorniate Medallions; and a splendid collection of drawings by Mosman, being highly finished copies in black chalk of many of the most capital pictures in Rome, which according to a moderate computation, could not have cost his Lordship less than £3,000.

We forbear to extend this catalogue any further, not for want of distinguished names, whose donations have been numerous and valuable, but that we may not too far exceed the limits of an Introduction.

III.

CONSTITUTION, AND REGULATIONS,
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

This extensive Repository, which in its aggregate, and considering the number of objects it embraces, is perhaps equalled by few in the world, is, as has been above observed, committed to the care of forty-three Trustees.* These hold regularly quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the by-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution; the expenditure of the funds are here ordered and controled, and every precautionary step is taken for the safety of the buildings, and the proper application of the whole for the intended purposes of public utility. Although paramount in their powers, yet are they, from time to time, called upon by Parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings. The Trust.

The establishment of Officers consists, at present, of a principal Librarian appointed by his Majesty, Establishment
of Officers, &c.

* 21 Official Trustees.

7 nominated by the Representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Towneley Families; and

15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees.

Majesty, and of four Under and four Assistant Librarians, named by the three principal Trustees, *viz.* the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Each Under Librarian, jointly with one of the Assistants, is particularly charged with the care of one of the departments, of which there are four, namely, 1. the Library of Printed Books; 2. the Library of Manuscripts; 3. the Department of Natural History and Modern Artificial Curiosities; and 4. the Department of Antiquities, Coins, Drawings, and Engravings. The duties of these officers are to arrange and keep in order the several collections committed to their charge, to correct the old, and when required, to compile new catalogues of their contents, and to pay proper attention to visitors of distinction, either for rank or learning. Besides these, a Secretary, an Accomptant, five ordinary and eight extra-Attendants, a Messenger, a Porter, a Gardener, and a few inferior servants complete the establishment.

The Reading
Room.

The chief use of the Museum consists, no doubt, in the means it affords to men of letters and artists to recur to such materials as they may want in the prosecution of their studies or labours. For this purpose a commodious apartment has been set aside, by the name of the Reading Room, which is open every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and to which persons not wholly strangers

gers

gers are freely admitted, and there readily supplied with whatever books, or manuscripts, they may desire to consult ; as also with such productions of art or nature, of which they may wish to have a closer inspection than can be had in the cursory manner allowed to ordinary visitors.

The regulations made for the proper use of this privilege are found fully adequate for the intended purpose ; and the intentions of the Trustees that, as far as is consistent with the security of their important charge, every facility be afforded to those who wish to avail themselves of this part of the Establishment, are fulfilled with promptness and fidelity.

For the admission of companies to a sight of the Museum (a popular, though far less useful application of the Institution), various regulations have, from time to time, been formed, every successive alteration having had for its object to add to the facility of access, and in every respect to the accommodation of the public. According to the present regulations, the Museum is open for public inspection, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week (the usual vacations excepted*), from ten till four o'clock, and all

Admission of
Strangers.

E *

persons

* The Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun Weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast-days, and during the months of August and September.

persons of decent appearance who apply between the hours of ten and two, are immediately admitted, and may tarry in the apartments, or the Gallery of Antiquities, without any limitation of time, except the shutting of the House at four o'clock. Artists who are properly recommended, especially by a professor of the Royal Academy, are also allowed to draw from the Antique Marbles, or any other objects on which they may choose to exercise their skill. In general, every practicable facility is afforded that may render this Institution really useful to science and the arts, for which it is chiefly intended, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of the multitude, who incessantly resort to it in quest of amusement.

IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The whole of these accumulated treasures are at present arranged in forty-two rooms, of the contents of which the following are the general titles :

<i>Lower Floor.</i>	
Rooms	Page
I.—XVI. Library of printed Books	1

<i>Upper Floor.</i>	
I. Modern Works of Art	2
II. The Reading Room	3
III. Lansdown Manuscripts	3
IV. Sloanean and Birch's Manuscripts	4
V. Harleian Manuscripts	5

Rooms	Page
VI. Harleian MSS. and additions	5
VII. Royal and Cottonian MSS.	7
Grand Saloon, Minerals	8
VIII. Minerals	47
IX. Petrifications or Fossil Remains of Animals and Vegetables	50
X. Zoology, Shells, &c.	51
XI. British Zoology	58
XII. Quadrupeds, Snakes, Lizards, and Fishes, in Spirits	58

Gallery.

I. Terracottas	61
II. Greek and Roman Sculptures	70
III. Greek and Roman Sculptures	72
IV. Ditto	76
V. Roman Sepulchral Antiquities	77
VI. Greek and Roman Sculptures	81
VII. Roman Antiquities	90
VIII. Egyptian Antiquities	91
IX. Ditto	93
X. Greek and Roman Sculptures	98
XI. Coins and Medals	106
XII. Sir William Hamilton's Collection	109
XIII. Drawings and Engravings	114

Ante-Room, Portland Vase	108
--------------------------------	-----

* * * *The Public are apprized, that the following compendious Synopsis is merely intended for persons who take the usual cursory view of the Museum. The several Officers have been some time employed in preparing scientific Catalogues of the Contents of their respective departments, which, from the great extent of the Collections must necessarily take up much time, and, when completed, will of course be very voluminous.*

SYNOPSIS,

&c.

ON entering the gate of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building* on the north; the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the Officers. The Architect, Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of the first eminence in his time, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing this splendid Mansion.

GROUND FLOOR.

LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

The first floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the

F mere

LIBRARY OF
PRINTED
BOOKS.

* The building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height, to the top of the cornice.

mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement.*

The companies, on being admitted according to the regulations, are immediately conducted up the great staircase, the decorations of which have been lately restored. The paintings on the ceiling, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, are by Charles de la Fosse, who, in his time, was deemed one of the best colourists of the French school; and of whom there are many valuable performances in France, among which are the paintings on the cupola of the dome of the Invalids, which are ranked among the *admiranda* of Paris. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau, whose particular skill in perspective has, at all times, been held in high estimation.

UPPER FLOOR.

FIRST ROOM.

MODERN WORKS OF ART.

ROOM I.

WORKS OF ART.

From the great staircase strangers are conducted into the first room of the Upper Story, containing a miscellaneous collection of works of art, chiefly from

* An Alphabetical Catalogue of this Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; but as great accessions have been obtained of late, this Catalogue is now under revision, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, is in the press.

from America and the South Seas. The ceiling of this room, representing the fall of Phaeton, was painted by La Fosse. The contents are arranged as near as possible in a geographical order, as follows :

ROOM I.

 WORKS OF
ART.

The Cases I—X. are empty at present.

Cases

West Coast of North America..... XI. to XIV.
 Otaheite..... XV. to XVIII.
 Sandwich Islands and Marquesas XIX. to XXII.
 Friendly Islands XXIII. and XXIV.
 New Zealand XXV. and XXVI.

This collection, the greatest part of which consists of donations, not being strictly of a scientific nature, no further detail is here given of its contents.

SECOND ROOM.

This room is appropriated for the use of the readers. ROOM II.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

THIRD ROOM.

LANSDOWN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

This library, which having been lately acquired is not yet finally arranged, consists of 1352 volumes, of which 114 contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's State Papers, many of them originals : 46 volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's papers,

ROOM III.

 Lansdown
MSS.

ROOM III. all relative to the history of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough: a considerable number of original, royal, and noble letters and papers: and a great store of historical, juridical, biographical, heraldical, and miscellaneous collections.*

—
Lansdown
MSS.

FOURTH ROOM.

SLOANEAN AND BIRCH'S COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

ROOM IV. A collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Birch, consisting of 337 volumes, chiefly on history, biography, divinity, and literature. (Vide Introduction, p. xxv.)

—
Three Presses
between the
windows.
Birch's MSS.
Presses III.—
XXX.
Sloanean MSS.

Sir Hans Sloane's library of MSS. consisting of 4100 volumes, principally on physic, natural history, and natural philosophy. It also contains Kæmpfer's MSS.; several journals of voyages; and some oriental MSS.

In a recess, within this room, are placed Mr. Halhed's, and some other collections of oriental MSS. (Vide Introduction, p. xxi.) A collection of MSS. and Rolls, consisting of 62 articles relating to Kent, purchased of Mr. Hasted: and some select MSS. out of the other libraries in the Museum.

Over

* The repertory to this library being, at present, nothing more than a sale catalogue, and, of course, very imperfect, will require to be newly constructed on the enlarged plan of the other catalogues belonging to this Institution. Some progress has been made in this work; but it must be some time before it can be completed.

Over the chimney is a drawing of the palace of **ROOM IV.**
 Colonna, near Moscow, which belonged to the
 Czars of Moscow; it was built of wood, and is
 now demolished. Presented by the Honourable
 Percy Wyndham.*

FIFTH ROOM.

The greatest part of the Harleian Library of **ROOM V.**
 Manuscripts is deposited in this Room.

SIXTH ROOM.

The remainder of the Harleian Library of Ma- **ROOM VI.**
 nuscripts is deposited in this Room.† Also **MSS.**

MANY ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, AND PURCHASE.

AMONG WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY REMARKABLE

Fifty-seven volumes, containing a series of public acts relating to the history and government of England, from the year 1115, to 1608, collected by Thomas Rymer, but not printed in his *Fœdera*; and sixty-four volumes of Rolls of Parliament; the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum, by the House of Lords.

A collection in forty-seven volumes, relating to the History of Ireland: presented by the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.

Forty-

* A catalogue of the contents of this Room, and of most of the additional acquisitions in the fifth Room, compiled by the Rev. S. Ayscough, was printed in the year 1772, in two volumes quarto.

† A catalogue of these MSS. was printed in the year 1759, in two volumes folio; but the latter part of it was found so defective, that it became necessary to have it corrected and enlarged. This improved work is now completed, and with copious Indexes, forms four volumes folio.

ROOM VI. Forty-three volumes of Icelandic Manuscripts ;
MSS. presented, with a much more numerous collection of printed books, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.

Forty-one volumes, containing the decisions of the commissioners for settling the City estates after the fire of London : presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.

Twenty-four volumes relating to the history of Music, which together with a considerable collection of printed books on the same subject, were bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.

Twenty-seven volumes of music, chiefly motets, and other church music, by old composers, (Prenestini, Palestrina, Pergolese, Steffani, Handel, &c.) bequeathed by James Mathias, Esq.

Thirty-eight volumes of manuscripts, and nine of drawings, being a copious collection towards a topography and history of the county of Sussex : bequeathed by Sir William Burrell.

Forty-four volumes, thirty-two of which contain an obituary kept by the donor, and the rest, being a collection of autographs, original warrants, and other documents, catalogues of portraits, &c. bequeathed, together with a considerable library of printed books, by Sir William Musgrave, Bart. (Vide Introduction, p. xxvi.)

A numerous collection of manuscripts, chiefly relating to the County and University of Cambridge, bequeathed by the Rev. William Cole, M. A.

In

In the presses $\frac{1}{2}$ and XVI. are two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum, the former of considerable antiquity, and the latter much more recent : this latter, together with a considerable number of Hebrew MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon da Costa, Esq. ROOM VI.
MSS.

Against the press $\frac{1}{2}$ hang three specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester their son.

Against the press XVIII, hangs an original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery ; dated Ravenna, A^o 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made.

In the second window hangs an Italian note to Sir William Hamilton, written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

SEVENTH ROOM.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,

Deposited in XXXIII. Presses.

THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,

Deposited in XXI. Presses.

These two libraries are not classed in a strict scientific order.* ROOM VII.
MSS.

In

* Of the King's Library, a catalogue compiled by Mr. David Casley was printed in the year 1734, in quarto : and of the Cottonian Library, there

ROOM VII. In the press under No. XIX. of the Cottonian MSS. library are deposited ninety-four volumes of extracts, transcripts, and notes, chiefly relating to the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Maddox, Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King George I. and bequeathed by his widow, as an addition to the Cottonian library.

On the table in a glazed frame, is the original of the Magna Charta, belonging to the Cottonian library; and on the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine.—Against press XXI. of the Cottonian library is the original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the great Charter, perfect with the seal; presented Anno 1769 by Earl Stanhope.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE SALOON.

SALOON. The dome of this grand apartment was painted by the above-mentioned La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva. The Landscapes and architectural decorations are by the same J. Rousseau who painted in the

are no less than three catalogues extant: the first by Dr. Thomas Smith, printed 1696, folio; the second, being an attempt towards a classical arrangement, printed in 1777, octavo; and the third, improved and considerably enlarged by Mr. Planta, printed by His Majesty's command, in the year 1802, folio.

the staircase : and the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time. Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II., by Shackleton.

SALOON.
NAT. HIST.

This apartment contains the united collections of Minerals of the Museum, a portion of which formerly constituted the collection of the late Right Hon. Charles Greville. These consolidated collections are arranged in cabinets containing upwards of 640 drawers, independently of the specimens exhibited in the glazed compartments above, which form a suite for study, and respectively indicate the contents of the drawers below. In the arrangement of this collection a natural order founded on external characters has been followed ; not, however, without consulting the chemical composition of the substances, so far as convenience would admit. In order to facilitate the distinction of the specimens in the glazed compartments, the separations of their different genera and species are marked by lines of various colours, corresponding to those on the tickets which bear their respective names and synonyms. As, besides these, almost every specimen has its *habitat* (or place where it is found) written upon it, to which is annexed a ticket indicating the external character for the illustration of which the specimen is deposited, it would be unnecessary to repeat the same in this synopsis, which can be intended only to give a summary view of the contents of the different compartments, or cases.

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

Each of these has its number inscribed on the upper part of the middle square of glass.*

(Case 1.) Contains the combustible substances, among which may be particularized the different varieties of bitumen, from the fluid naphta, to the solid jet (pitch coal of Werner); a series of the elastic bitumen from Derbyshire, in its different states of induration; with this is placed an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, where it is called *dapèche*, which has several of the properties of the common caoutchouc or India rubber; also the retinasphaltum found at Bovey, and that from Wildshut and Bergen in Bavaria; the peculiar resinous substance lately discovered in digging the tunnel at Highgate, &c.—To the varieties of amber is added some wood converted into brown coal, and a small capsular fruit, both of which are found, together with that inflammable substance, on the coast of Prussia.—The mellite or honey stone, strictly speaking a saline substance, but geognostically related to amber, near which it is placed in the system.—Sulphur, crystallized and massive, with selenite, sulphate of strontian, &c.; the same found sublimed near the craters of volcanoes. Graphite, commonly called black lead, massive, disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.

* Most of those massive fossil substances which, though mineralogically simple, may be considered as objects of geology (such as varieties of coal, basalt, clay-slate, &c.), will find a place in an apartment to be appropriated for the reception of rocks and other geological specimens.

&c.—A few specimens of black coal.—Brown coal, to which belongs the well known Bovey coal.—Dysodile or papyraceous brown coal.—Among the specimens of anthracite or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), is a specimen from Kongsberg in Norway, with native silver.

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

(Case 2.) The diamond, though combustible, is by common consent considered as the first of precious stones : among the specimens selected to exemplify its crystalline forms, are the primitive regular octohedron ; the same with solid angles truncated ; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the regular dodecahedron ; varieties of the latter giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms ; cubes with truncated and bevilled edges ; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds, &c. With these are also placed specimens of the alluvial rocks in which the diamonds occur in the East-Indies and in Brazil.—Zircon : to which belong, the common jargon of various colours, and the orange coloured, considered by some as the true hyacinth, from Auvergne, Chili, &c. ; also the variety called zirconite from Friedrichsvärn in Norway, imbedded in syenite, a rock composed of feldspar and hornblende.—Corundum :—under which barbarous, though now generally adopted, specific name, are comprehended the precious stones commonly called oriental gems, (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald) of the

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

crystalline forms of which the principal modifications are here exhibited; and the common or imperfect corundum from Bengal, Mysore, China (the diamant-späth of Werner), Lapland, Piedmont, &c.—As appendix to these are added the fibrolite (bournonite of Lucas), one of the concomitant substances of common corundum; and the emery, which owes its hardness and consequent usefulness in polishing to an admixture of blue corundum.—Among the many varieties of spinel we have the ceylonite or pleonaste, by some still considered as a distinct species, and the blue spinel from Aker in Südermanland. Another substance nearly related to this species, is the automolite from Fahlun, in Sweden, being the spinelle zincifère of Haüy: in one of the larger crystals the metallic particles are easily distinguished.—As chemically allied to the substances in this glass case is added the scarce diaspore, and the wavelite or hydrargillite: the specimens of the latter border on those of the prehnite (in the opposite case, No. 11), to which species this mineral was referred before its chemical composition was known.—Between the common corundum of this and the feldspar of the contiguous opposite glass case, is placed the andalusite, which was first considered as a congener of the former and afterwards referred to the latter (as *feldspath apyre*), but appears to be distinct from both.

(Case 3.) Among the specimens of chrysoberyl or cymophane may be noticed the North Ame-

ican

rican variety, in its matrix of quartz and feldspar, with small trapezoidal garnets.—Kyanite or disthène, massive, in separate crystals, and imbedded with grenatite, &c. : also in small polished pieces which are sometimes mistaken for sapphires.—A series of crystals of Brazilian, Saxon and Siberian topazes, among which there are some new modifications ; Saxon varieties, imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica.—Emerald and beryl : several crystals of the South American emerald, insulated and in their matrix ; emeralds from Salzburg. Beryls of various colours, the most common of which is the variety called aquamarine : the fine groups of these, found in ferruginous loam at Nerchinsk and Adontchelong in Siberia, are very remarkable ; large crystals of emerald or beryl from Limoges in France, and from Rabenstein in Bavaria, the latter accompanied by columbium.—Near the beryl, (though perhaps not very nearly related to it,) is placed the euclase, a rare crystallized mineral substance discovered, by Dombey, in Peru.—The pycnite, referred by Werner to the beryl under the name of shorlous beryl, and considered as a variety of topaz by Häüy, is here placed between those two species.—Also the pyrophyllite from Fahlun in Sweden, considered by the same crystallographer as a variety of topaz.—This case also contains the tourmaline and common shorl. Among the varieties of the former may be specified

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

SALOON. specified the rubellite, also called siberite, (tourmaline apyre of *Haüy*), a remarkable specimen of which, both with regard to form and volume, is here preserved: it was presented by the King of Ava, to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country, and afterwards deposited by the latter in Mr. Greville's collection. Other red and blue varieties from Siberia, and from Massachusetts in North America; the flesh coloured tourmaline from Rozena in Moravia, (which is by some considered as a variety of pycnite), &c.—Varieties of common shorl.

(*Case 4.*) In this and the following case are arranged the substances belonging to the species of quartz.—Rock crystal: various modifications of its crystalline forms; small dodecahedral and other crystals known by the trivial names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which the crystals obtain the vulgar denominations of smokey topaz or morion, cairn-gorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c. groups of rock crystal.—Amethyst quartz of various tints, in grouped crystals; nodule lined with crystals of amethyst and cross stone or harmotome, from Oberstein. To this is added the thick fibrous amethyst of Werner, which, however, is more properly to be considered as a subspecies of common quartz.

(*Case 5.*)

(Case 5.) Common quartz: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are those of hacked, corroded and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the red quartz crystals from Compostella, imbedded in gypsum, and known by the name of hyacinths of Compostella; the blue massive quartz with pyrites from Norway, the siderite from Salzburg, &c.—Among the less common species of quartz is the rose or milk quartz, which occurs only massive; and the prase, which appears to be an intimate mixture of common quartz and actinote.—In this case are also deposited some varieties of the catseye, (mostly from Ceylon): a substance generally referred to the natural order of quartz, but with whose history we are but little acquainted.

(Case 6.) Besides some specimens of substances related to common quartz, such as the aventurino quartz, the flexible sandstone from Brasil, and the iron-flint (a substance in which oxide of iron exists in chemical union with silica) this case contains varieties of the stalagmitical quartz, also called quartz sinter. The most remarkable among these are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser, and which are distinguished into siliceous tuf, and calcedonic sinter. Another variety of it is the

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SALOON. the pearl-sinter from Santa Fiora in Tuscany
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(Case 7.) Calcedonic substances continued: among these are various specimens of the red and yellowish varieties of calcedony, called carnelian: striped carnelians, &c.—Heliotrope, an intimate mixture

mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed blood stone.—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony, called chrysoprase: it has hitherto been only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, accompanied by a siliceous earthy substance, called pimelite, which, like the chrysoprase, owes its green colour to oxide of nickel.—By way of appendix to the calcedonic substances, are added *a few* specimens of the less compound varieties of agates, in which common calcedony, carnelian and heliotrope respectively form the predominant ingredients.—Of flint, a well known mineral substance, several interesting varieties are deposited in this case.

(Case 8.) Contains principally opaline substances, *viz.* specimens of the noble opal, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of imperceptible fissures in its interior; the Mexican sun or fire opal; the common opal, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called girasol; the semi-opal, agreeing in its principal characters with the common; specimens of those varieties which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, are called hydrophanes, and vulgarly *oculus mundi*; wood opal, or opalized wood; jasp-opal, referred by some authors to jasper; the menilite, called also liver-opal, found at Menil-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is

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added. Some varieties of cacholong may likewise be referred to the opal-tribe.—The remainder of this case is occupied by the siliceous substance called hornstone, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg, in Saxony, derived from modifications of calcareous spar, and generally referred to conchoidal hornstone; also some beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the woodstone of Werner; hornstone balls, from Haunstadt in Bavaria, &c.

(Case 9.) In this case are deposited the different varieties or subspecies of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, *viz.* the globular or Egyptian jasper, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, which appear not to owe their form to rolling, but to be original and produced by infiltration; the ribbon jasper, or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia; the variously tinted common jasper; the agate jasper, found only in agate veins; the porcelain jasper, which is produced by the agency of subterraneous fire.—In this case are also contained the substances constituting the obsidian tribe, to which belong the pitch-stone, which is often confounded with semi-opal;—the pearl-stone, so called from its colour and the small globular concretions of which it is composed;—the obsidian, a remarkable variety of which is that found in globular pieces, at Ochotsk in Siberia, near the small river

river Marekanka, from which it has obtained the name of Marekanite;—pumice, which is not always of volcanic origin. Near these substances are placed some specimens of the iolite of Werner, also called dichroite from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions.

(Case 10.) This case contains zeolitic substances, *viz.* the mesotype, among the specimens of which may be particularized those with perfect prismatic acicular crystals (needle-stone of Werner); the delicately fibrous varieties; the red compact variety, by some called crocalite, &c.—The natrolite of Klaproth, of which a few specimens are added, is by some considered as a variety of mesotype.—Stilbite, mostly crystallized: among the coloured varieties is the red from Fassa (Fassait).—Apophyllit, some varieties of which have been mistaken for mesotype and stilbite.—Anal-cime, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoidal modification.—Chabasite or chabasie, in groups of primitive rhombohedral and modified crystals.

(Case 11.) Continuation of zeolitic substances—Prehnite, crystallized and massive; to the former belongs the koupholite, to the latter may be referred the substance known by the name of Chinese white jade, of which some specimens are added.—Harmotome, or cross stone, both in simple and cruciform crystals, from Oberstein, Strontian, and Andreasberg in the Hartz, which last locality has procured to this substance the names of andre-

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olite and hercinite.—Among those substances deposited in this case, which are in some respects related to zeolitic minerals, may be observed the lazulite or lapis lazuli, which furnishes the valuable pigment known by the name of ultramarine; and the haüyne, a mineral so called in honour of the celebrated French crystallographer.—Intermediate between the zeolitic substances and feldspar, are placed some mineral species which cannot be referred to either of these tribes: among them are the meionite and sommite, both from Vesuvius; the scapolite, a Norwegian mineral, of which several varieties are known under different names, such as the vitreous scapolite, the compact and the common scapolite (called also Wernerite, after the illustrious professor of Freiberg); the talclike scapolite (micarelle of some authors), &c. Also the bergmannite, and the fettstein of Werner are related to these.—More closely allied to feldspar is the substance from Krieglach in Tyrol, (Blau-spath Wern.) which was formerly considered as a variety of compact feldspar; near which is placed the azurite of Voralpe and of Salzburg, massive and crystallized.—In this glass case also begins the suite of specimens of feldspar, which is continued in the next case: specimens of compact feldspar, among which are the red variety from Sweden, frequently mistaken for hornstone; the weiss-stein of Werner; the *feldspath compacte tenace* of Haüy, which is the same as the jade of Saussure, called by some saussurite, &c.

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(Case 12.) In this glass case are deposited the different varieties of the Labrador feldspar, the naker-feldspar, or adularia, and the common feldspar.—Among the specimens of Labrador feldspar, more properly called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for the beautiful play of colours which it exhibits, are several from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway.—The adularia (which stands in the same relation to common feldspar, as rock crystal to common quartz,) is principally found on Mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula, from which its name is improperly derived :—this variety, when cut *en cabochon*, (such as the stone set in a ring) is commonly called moonstone; modifications of crystals of this variety.—Common feldspar, variously crystallized and massive, among the latter of which may be particularized the fine green variety from Siberia, called Amazon stone; feldspar with imbedded fragments of quartz (graphic stone) from Siberia, &c.—To these are added a few specimens of disintegrated feldspar, which passes into porcelain earth.—The chiastolite or macle, placed in this table, is referred by Werner to feldspar, under the name of hollow spar.—As intermediate between the contents of this and those of the next case may be considered the leucite (amphigène of Haüy), of which this case contains several crystals belonging to the trapezoidal modification, in their fresh and altered state, both loose and imbedded in lava.

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(*Case 13.*) Is principally appropriated to the substances of the garnet tribe. Among the more remarkable varieties of the noble garnet is that in curved lamellar concretions, found massive in Greenland.—The pyrope or Bohemian garnet, in rounded grains, &c.—The common garnet, the predominant colours of which are brown and green : among these may be mentioned the variety which, from its resemblance to rosin, is called colophonite. To this also belongs the elegant variety from Kamschatka, denominated grossular, on account of the resemblance its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry.—Trapezoidal and emarginated crystals of the black garnets, called melanite, found particularly in the neighbourhood of Frascati.—The allochroite, also called splintery garnet, from Drammen in Norway.—The aplome, whose dodecahedral crystals differ from those of the garnet in being streaked in the direction of the short diagonal of their rhomboidal planes. The cinnamon-stone from Ceylon, a scarce mineral which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be a substance nearly allied to garnet and vesuvian: some polished pieces of the same, being the true hyacinth.—Among the specimens of vesuvian or idocrase, the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy) discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, imbedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volca-

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nic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the trivial names of volcanic gems, hyacinths and chrysolites.—In this case are also deposited, though not very closely allied to the garnet tribe, the staurolite (called grenatite in Switzerland); besides several varieties of the cruciform and other crystals from Britany, we have modifications of the simple crystals in mica-slate from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of kyanite perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.

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(Case 14.) Contains the chrysolite and olivine (peridot of Haüy), the former crystallized and in cut and polished pieces; the latter as grains, in basaltic rocks and separate: among these is some of the olivine like substance found in the cells of the Siberian meteoric iron (Case 32).—The substances which have been described under the names of thallite, arendalite, akantikon, delphinite, are Haüy's epidote, and Werner's pistacite: of which several specimens are deposited in this case. Among these is also the violet manganiferous epidote, referred by some to the ores of manganese.—Zoïsite.—Axinite, variously crystallized, from Dauphiné, &c.—The pyroxène tribe, comprising the augite, in separate crystals and imbedded in Vesuvian lava, together with groups of well defined crystals from Arendahl in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks, and the granular augite or coccolite; the variety of diopside (now pyroxène) called alalite; the salite
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or malacolite, a species perfectly distinct from the common augite or pyroxène.—With these is placed a specimen of the ilvaite, a new mineral substance from the island of Elba: it is known also by the absurd names of jenite and yenite.—The remaining substances in this case relate to the hornblende or amphibolic minerals, which are continued in the two next cases: basaltic hornblende from Vesuvius, common hornblende, &c.

(*Case 15 and part of 16.*) Continuation of amphibolic minerals: only a few specimens of that widely diffused substance, the common hornblende, could be deposited in this part of the collection.—Between this and the substance now best known by the name of diallage (in the adjoining and opposite case, No. 16), is placed the hypersthène of Haüy (Labrador hornblende of Werner) and the anthophyllit, a substance from Kongsberg in Norway, nearly allied to them.—The actinote or strahlstein, of which we have the common, glassy and fibrous varieties, likewise passes into substances contained in the opposite glass case, especially the *amianthoide* from Oisans and the fibrous actinote, which is closely allied to some varieties of common asbest.—The tremolite (formerly grammatite of Haüy, but now referred by this mineralogist to his amphibole): among the specimens of this substance are, the fine fibrous variety, not unlike in appearance to some varieties of asbest in the opposite glass case; glassy tremolite in dolomite

mite and granular limestone (see the adjoining case, No. 21).

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(Case 16). Asbest and amianth, with other related substances: among these may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose fibrous structure; various specimens of the flexible asbest or amianth, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c. made of it; the varieties called mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances.—As bordering on the varieties of actinote in the adjoining opposite glass case, we have here the diallage, the green variety of which, called also smaragdite, is considered by Werner as a granular variety of actinote: in combination with saussurite (a variety of compact feldspar) it constitutes the *verde di Corsica*.—In its vicinity is also placed the axe-stone or Punamu-stone, thus called after one of the New Zealand islands, where the natives make hatchets, idols, &c. of it: it is generally considered as a variety of jade.

(Case 17.) This case is occupied by the micaceous, and talcose substances.—Among the varieties of mica or glimmer, may be specified those that exhibit perfectly transparent crystals; the beautiful red and yellow varieties, together with those of metallic lustre: diverging radiated mica, &c.—Among the specimens of pinite (micarelle of Kirwan) is that in minute crystals imbedded in a feldspatic rock, from St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall.

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Cornwall.—Lepidolite; with this is placed a specimen of what is considered as compact lepidolite.—Intermediate between mica and talc, is the chlorite, among the varieties of which are the earthy, common, foliated, and the slaty: the last of these, with octohedral magnetic ironstone, bitter spar, &c.—Of talc we have the common or Venetian, which enters in the composition of cosmetics, and the indurated talc: to the former of these may also be referred the beautiful green variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging-radiated laminæ.—Potstone or ollite, the *lapis comensis* of the ancients, from Como in the Milanese, where it is turned on the lathe into most durable culinary vessels.—In this case is also placed a substance from New York, which has very much the appearance of white laminar talc, but is a hydrate of magnesia.

(Case 18.) Contains steatitic substances.—Noble serpentine, which, in combination with primitive limestone, constitutes the *marmo verde antico*; common serpentine, among the varieties of which are best known those from Bareuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with garnets, magnetic ironstone, asbest, slaty talc, &c.—Varieties of steatite, among which the most remarkable are those from Cornwall, that of a yellowish green colour from Greenland, that from Göpfersgrün in Bareuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, converted into, and forming

forming part of, the massive steatite.—To these are added some substances which are allied to the preceding, though different from them with regard to their chemical composition; such as the agalmatolite of Klaproth (bildstein of Werner, talc glaphique of Haüy) employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.—The keffekil or meerscham, from Natolia, of which pipe bowls are made; and a related substance, called keffekilite, by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea.—Lithomarge, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of a reddish yellow colour, from Rochlitz, in porphyry; the fine purplish blue variety from Planitz, called *terra miraculosa Saxonica* by old writers.—Fullers earth.—Bole; green earth, &c.

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(Case 19.) In this and the four following glass-cases are deposited the various carbonates of lime.—Crystallized carbonate of lime or calcareous spar; specimens illustrative of the cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c.; primitive rhombohedron (rhomboïd); the various secondary, rhombohedrons (all of which, together with the modifications in the next cases, are determined after Haüy and Bournon): among these the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse rhombohedron, so-called from being as it were an inversion of the primitive; the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainebleau, &c. &c.

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(Case 20.) Prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same, among the former of which are the beautiful prismatic and dodecahedral varieties (Mod. 2, with 3 and 4 of Bourn.) from the Hartz; among the latter, the voluminous crystals of the metastatic variety (Mod. 36), &c.

(Case 21.) The same continued: also hemitropic or macle crystals, among which is the beautiful heart shaped macle of the variety called, by Haüy, *analogique distante*. (Mod. 2, 4, and 36.)—This case also contains granular and compact limestone (marbles); massive magnesian limestone, called dolomite, and (contiguous to it, in the opposite case) the crystallized magnesian limestone, called bitterspar, in chlorite slate, &c.—Fibrous limestone, the finest variety of which is that from Cumberland, and Andrarum in Sweden, with pearly lustre, which has obtained the name of satin spar.

(Case 22.) Various specimens of stalactical limestone, some varieties of which bear the name of alabaster in common with compact gypsum; the peculiar variety called pea stone, from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the white variety found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of *confetti di Tivoli*.—Calcareous tufo; to which are added some casts of medals, made at the baths of San-Felippe in Tuscany, where moulds of medals, gems, &c. are placed in convenient situations to receive the calcareous deposition.—As a continuation

tion of the compact limestone in the last case, we have in this, the shell limestone, the most esteemed variety of which is that from Carinthia, called lumachella or fire marble.

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(Case 23.) Of the carbonates of lime deposited in this case the most remarkable are the varieties of slate spar (schiefer-spath of Werner), those of brown spar, and particularly those of arragonite, among the crystallized varieties of which is that from Iglo in Hungary, called igloit by some mineralogists; also magnificent specimens of the remarkable coralloid variety of arragonite from Eisenertz in Styria, formerly called *flos ferri*.

(Case 24.) Contains the fluates of lime.— Among the numerous varieties of fluor spar, may be particularized the rose coloured primitive crystals from Chamouni; the chlorophane from Siberia; the singular, pale seladon-green, octohedral variety from Beeralston, in Devonshire, with white earthy fluor interposed between its laminæ; the varieties called fortification fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c.

(Case 25 and part of 26.) The remaining calcareous salts, viz. the phosphates, sulphates and arseniates of lime. Among the phosphates may be seen several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's apatite (such as the large crystal from St. Petersburg); the variety called asparagus-stone; the Norwegian apatite called moroxite; also the phosphorite or earthy and

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and compact phosphates of lime, and the pulverulent variety of the same, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh,, and which was formerly considered as fluete of lime.—The sulphates of lime are divided into selenite or sparry gypsum, of which several regularly crystallized, acicular and lenticular varieties are deposited; the fibrous gypsum, with silky lustre; foliated and compact gypsum, to which latter belongs the stalagmitical variety from Guadaloupe; and the earthy gypsum, to which may be referred Haüy's niviform variety of sulphate of lime.—The remainder of this case is occupied by the anhydrous sulphate of lime, or the cube spar and muriacite of Werner, the compact variety of which is, in some parts of Italy, known by the name of bardiglione.

(Case 26.) Besides the continuation of the phosphates of lime, and the specimens of borate of lime and silica (to which latter belong Esmarck's datholite and Hausmann's botryolite, two scarce Norwegian minerals), this case contains all the subspecies and varieties of sulphate of barytes, viz. the straight lamellar, variously crystallized; the curved lamellar barytes; the columnar and prismatic barytes; and the radiated, also called bolognese spar, from Monte Paterno near Bologna and from Bavaria; the compact, including the fetid, barytes or hepatite, &c.

(Case 27.) Barytic salts continued. Among the specimens of carbonate of barytes, or witherite, may be particularized the beautiful groups of
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double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.—Strontian salts: carbonate of strontian, also called strontianite, in prismatic and acicular crystals.—Among the sulphates of strontian (celestine of Werner) the more remarkable specimens are the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals on sulphur, from Sicily; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontian, from Montmartre; the radiated and fibrous celestine, &c.—The remainder of this case is occupied by some other saline stony substances, viz. borate of magnesia or boracite, in separate crystals, and the same imbedded in gypsum: subsulphate of alumine, from Newhaven, and from Halle, in the territory of Magdeburg, which was formerly considered as pure alumine;—fluat of soda and alumine, or cryolite, from Greenland.

(Case 28.) Contains various saline minerals.

In the glazed cases and drawers on the right hand side of the principal entry from the first room into the Saloon, are deposited the metallic ores.

(Case 29.) The ores of platina, gold and mercury.—Platina in grains from Peru and Brazil: the latter mixed with grains of greyish yellow gold.—Native gold, subdivided into pure and brass yellow gold: the former chiefly massive and as grains (from Guinea, Bengal, Sumatra, Ireland, &c.) and in brown iron stone, in quartz, with needle ore (acicular sulphuret of bismuth, &c.) from Siberia; the brass yellow gold (principally

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cipally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octohedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c.—The ores of mercury in this case are :—the sulphurets, consisting of dark red cinnabar (by far the more common variety) massive, crystallized, and in combination with various mineral substances ; the bright red cinnabar (native vermillion, much esteemed by painters) ; the hepatic mercurial ore, from Idria, compact and slaty : the former also with petrifications (coral-ore) ; corneous mercury (muriate of mercury) with native quicksilver, &c.

(Case 30.) This case contains (besides some additional specimens of gold and mercurial ores, among the latter of which is the scarce native amalgam, crystallized and globular) the ores of silver, between which and the ores of gold is placed the alloy, called electrum, from Smeof in Siberia, and the auriferous silver from Kongsberg in Norway, both being a mixture of gold and silver in different proportions ; other alloys of silver are the scarce antimonial silver from Wolfach in the Black Forest, and the arsenical silver from Guadalcanal in Andalusia.—Among the numerous varieties of native silver may be particularised the various imitative forms in which it occurs, such as tooth-shaped, wire-shaped, dendritical, moss like, reticular, &c., many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—Vitreous silver, or common sulphuret of silver ; massive, crystallized and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and

and capillary.—Brittle vitreous silver, of which some specimens are also deposited in the following glass case.

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(Case 31.) The ores of silver contained in this case are the dark and light coloured varieties of red silver, massive, crystallized and in combination with various substances ;—the black silver ore, or sooty silver, which has not been analysed ;—the muriate of silver, called also corneous silver and horn ore, of various colours, amorphous, botryoidal, in laminae, and crystallized in minute cubes and octohedrons ;—the very scarce carbonate of silver from Alt-Wolfach in Suabia.—In this case begin the numerous copper ores, with native copper, which, like the native silver, presents a great variety of forms, besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.

(Case 32.) Ores of copper continued :—common sulphuret of copper or vitreous copper, variously crystallized, foliated, compact, &c. To this are also commonly referred the oblong, scaly, secondary fossils, known by the name of *Frankenberg corn ears*, which occur in the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessa, and are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper.—The variegated copper ore, easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural planes : among the varieties of this species is the foliated from Cornwall.—The grey copper ore (*fahl-ore*), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances.

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(Case 33.) Ores of copper continued : copper pyrites, the most common of all the ores of this metal : among these is also the pale yellow, fine grained variety, the hematitiform copper pyrites from Cornwall.—Red or ruby copper ore, compact, foliated and fibrous : one of the more remarkable is the bright red capillary variety from Rheinbreitenbach, in Nassau. To these are added a few specimens of what is called tile-red copper, or tile ore, a mixture of red copper ore and brown iron ochre.

(Case 34.) Ores of copper continued : black copper, massive, and as superficial covering to other copper ores.—Carbonates of copper : crystallized radiated blue or azure copper, from Chessy and the Bannat, with barytes, &c., and earthy varieties of the same, some of which (called mountain blue) have been used as pigments.—The very scarce sky blue velvet-copper ore.—Crystals passing from the state of blue copper into that of green carbonate (*cuiivre carbonaté bleu épigène Haüy*).—Green carbonates of copper ; among which are the beautiful varieties of fibrous malachite of velvety appearance, in acicular crystals, with carbonate of lead, &c.

(Case 35.) Ores of copper continued : among the specimens of compact malachite the most beautiful and characteristic are those from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines in the Ural mountains.—In this case is also placed the copper-green of Werner, a substance often confounded

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with common green carbonates of copper, but which contains much silica : a variety of it is the iron shot copper green.—Dioptase, a very scarce substance from Siberia, also called emerald copper, on account of its pure green colour.—Phosphate of copper from Rheinbreitenbach, in Nassau.—Muriate of copper, crystallized and laminar : to which also belongs what is called green sand of Peru, or atacamite, from being found in the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru, as sand of a small river. The rest of this case is occupied by the principal varieties of the different arseniates of copper, namely, the foliated arseniate or copper mica, the lenticular arseniate, and the olive ore of Werner, which are formed into five distinct species by some mineralogists ; also the earthy arseniate, or pharmacochalcite of some authors ;—to which are added specimens of the martial arseniate of copper.

(Case 36.) Contains ores of iron, viz. native iron, arsenical pyrites (also called arsenical iron, and mispickle, a variety of which is argentiferous), and common iron pyrites, with its various crystalline modifications derived from the cube, which is either smooth or striated. The most interesting specimens deposited in this case are those of native iron, and the stones called aerolites, because they have fallen from the atmosphere, or meteoric stones, because they are by some supposed to be depositions from meteors. The specimens of the former are,—native iron

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SALOON. from Gross-kamsdorf, in Saxony;—two small
NAT. HIST. polished pieces of the mass found in Southern Africa, which weighed about 250 pounds, and is now in the cabinet of Haarlem;—fragment of the iron from Senegal;—specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Guallamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit of a hill between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass originally weighed about 1,680 pounds;—a polished piece of the large mass found at Ellenbogen, in Bohemia, analysed by Klaproth.—Of meteoric stones (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, alloyed with nickle) the following are placed in chronological order:—two small fragments of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, in the presence of the emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, when on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar:—one of the many stones which fell, July 3d, 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion

proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Roquefort and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794:—fragment of the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March 12th, 1798;—specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East-Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798;—an entire and a broken specimen of the meteoric stones of which a shower descended at Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803;—fragment of one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807;—two meteoric stones with shining black surfaces, fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia.

(Case 37.) Ores of iron continued:—radiated pyrites of Werner (*fer sulfuré blanc Haüy*) a substance very subject to decomposition :to this belong most of the varieties of what is called lenticular and coxcomb pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture.—The hepatic or liver pyrites of Werner, very distinct from what French mineralogists call *fer sulfuré hépatique*, which latter is decomposed common and radiated iron pyrites and sometimes brown iron stone.—Magnetic pyrites, which is nearly related to the preceding

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preceding species; massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms.—Oxides of iron: magnetic iron stone, massive, of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpentine, chlorite slate, &c.; ore which yields the wootz, a very hard kind of iron; magnetic iron sand.

(Case 38.) Oxides of iron continued.—Specimens of specular iron or iron glance, among which those from the island of Elba are remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; variety in large laminar crystals, appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli, &c.: the micaceous iron ore of Werner, belonging partly to this species, partly to the scaly red and brown iron stone; among the most remarkable specimens of which is that in delicate, transparent tables of a blood red colour, from Nassau-Siegen; that in scales coating the cells of lava, &c.—The different varieties of compact red iron stone, and of red hematite.

(Case 39.) Ores of iron continued:—hydrous oxides of iron, comprehending Werner's ochrey and compact brown iron stone, and brown hematite, together with several varieties of argillaceous or clay iron stone, such as common, columnar, pisiform, reniform clay iron stone, meadow ore, &c.—Spathose iron ore, or carbonate of iron, the primitive form of which has lately been ascertained, by Dr. Wollaston, to be different from that of carbonate of lime: crystallized, massive, in combination with other substances.

(Case

(Case 40.) Contains the remaining ores of iron and those of manganese, a metal which stands in close geognostical relation with iron.—Arseniate of iron, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes, whence Werner's name of cube ore.—Chromate of iron, among the specimens of which is one from Baltimore, in which this substance is intermixed with talc coloured purple by chromic acid.—Phosphate of iron, crystallized, massive, and pulverulent: among the specimens of the latter, are, the massive variety from New Jersey, and several earthy varieties, in clay, wood, peat, &c.—With these is placed, provisionally, the turquois, a gem which has lately been considered, by Bouillon la Grange, as bone penetrated by phosphate of iron: the genuine turquois, however, from Chorazan, in Persia, where it occurs in nodules like the one here preserved, is certainly not of an osseous nature.—The pitchy iron ore of Werner, from Limoges, may be referred to phosphate of manganese.—Ores of manganese:—radiated grey manganese, from Ihlefeld, &c. some varieties of which resemble the radiated antimony in the disposition of their acicular crystals; foliated grey manganese: compact grey manganese of various forms, botryoidal, tubercular, reniform, &c.; earthy grey manganese, a remarkable variety of which is the black wad of Derbyshire and Devonshire, which has the property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil.

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(*Case 41.*) In this and the two following cases are contained the ores of lead, the most common and useful of which is the galena or sulphuret of lead: the specimens here deposited include various modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, in combination with blende, pyrites and many other substances; galena of various grain massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners.—With these are also placed specimens of the antimonial sulphuret of lead, or triple sulphuret of lead, antimony and copper: this substance has been called endellien by the Comte de Bournon, and bournonite by Professor Jameson.

(*Case 42.*) Ores of lead continued:—the more prominent specimens in this case are those of white lead or carbonate of lead, among which may be particularized the laminar varieties, the beautiful modifications from Siberia, and the crystallized acicular white lead from the Hartz, accompanied with green and blue carbonates of copper; the fine light blue variety, coloured by copper, &c.;—the black lead ore of Werner, which appears to be merely a variety of the white lead ore.—Phosphates of lead, which are divided by Werner into brown lead ore, and green lead ore. Among the specimens of the brown phosphate, the most remarkable are the large six-sided prisms from Huelgoet in Britany, &c.

(*Case*

(Case 43.) Ores of lead continued :—green phosphate, massive, botryoidal, spicular, &c. ; variously crystallized ; of various shades of green, passing into greenish white, into yellow and orange ; with ferruginous quartz, straight foliated barytes, &c. from Scotland, Freiberg in the Brisgau, &c. ; arseniate of lead.—Molybdate of lead, or yellow lead ore ; massive, lamelliform, and crystallized ; on compact limestone, &c. chiefly from Bleyberg in Carinthia.—The specimens of chromate of lead, or red lead ore, deposited in this case, are particularly beautiful and instructive ; the accompanying substances are green lead ore, and sometimes small greenish brown crystals of a substance, the component parts of which are the oxides of lead and of chrome : the gangue stone in which the red lead occurs in the gold mines of Beresof is a kind of micaceous rock mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron stone.—In this case is also placed an interesting suite of crystals of that most rare substance, the murio-carbonate of lead, or horn lead, analysed by Klaproth, and which has hitherto been observed in Derbyshire only.—Sulphate of lead, called native lead-vitriol by Werner, crystallized, and massive.—Lead earth, indurated and friable, of various colours ; its different varieties appear to be related to carbonates, phosphates and sulphates of lead ; to which latter also the reniform lead ore (bleiniere of Werner) from Siberia appears to belong : some varieties of lead earth are oxides. Near to these

SALOON. is also placed the native minium, from Hessa,
NAT. HIST. first described by Mr. Smithson, and varieties of
 the same from Siberia; all of them probably produced by the decay of galena.

(Case 44.) Ores of zinc.—Among the many varieties of sulphuret of zinc, or blende, may be particularized those relative to colour, *viz.* the yellow, the brown, and the black blende of Werner; the first of which is generally most pure, while the two others contain a portion of iron; the variety called testaceous blende (*schaalenblende*), the most characteristic specimens of which are from Geroldseck in the Brisgau, contains, besides iron, a portion of lead.—The other ores of zinc in this case are those of a sparry appearance, commonly called calamine, which Mr. Smithson has ascertained to constitute three different species, *viz.* the electric or quartz calamine, which becomes strongly electric by heat; the common calamine, or native carbonate of zinc; and the hydrous carbonate of zinc: the specimens of the two former species include various crystalline and other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals of carbonate of zinc, derived from modifications of calcareous spar.

(Case 45.) Ores of tin, of which we have the sulphuret of tin, or tin pyrites, and the oxides, which are divided into common tin stone, and wood tin:—tin pyrites, hitherto only found in Cornwall, nearly pure, mixed with copper pyrites,

rites, &c.;—among the specimens of common tin stone are, the regular and macled crystals, the aggregations of acicular crystals called needle tin, the massive, the pebble like, and granular tin stone (shoad tin, stream tin, grain tin, &c.); and among the varieties of colour, the greyish white crystals, resembling scheel-ore, or tungstate of lime.—The ores of tungsten, which generally accompany those of tin, are—wolfram, (schéelin ferrugineux *Haüy*), crystallized and massive, from Bohemia, Cornwall, &c.; and the schœl ore, or tungstate of lime (schéelin calcaire *Haüy*), among the crystallized specimens of which is the primitive acute octohedron from Allemont in Dauphiné.—In this case are also placed the specimens of molybdena, or sulphuret of molybdenum, which should not be confounded with graphite: the yellow powder on feldspar, from Westmania in Sweden, is oxide of molybdenum.

(Case 46.) Part of this case is occupied by the ores of titanium, viz. the oxides, called titanite, brown-ore, brunon, (sphène, and titane siliceo-calcaire *Haüy*), among the varieties of which is that in large flat octohedral crystals from Norway, with epidote, &c.; also the variety called, by Saussure, *rayonnante en gouttière*, from St. Gothard, on feldspar, with chlorite, &c.—Titan-shorl, also called rutile; massive, crystallized, and fibrous, to which latter belongs the variety with golden tarnish, from Moutier, near the

SALOON. Montblanc ; the acicular crystals of rutile in rock
 NAT. HIST. crystal, &c. ; the ferriferous oxides, some varieties of which may be considered as titaniferous oxides of iron, and to which may be referred the black sand called manachanite, and the iserine, in loose grains and imbedded ;—specimens of anatase, or octohedrite, from Dauphiné ;—the scarce substance called craitonite (crichtonite) by the Comte de Bournon, likewise from Dauphiné, in very acute octohedral crystals, and in thin laminæ.

The remainder of this glass case contains the ores of antimony :—native antimony, from Allemont in Dauphiné, some varieties of which are arseniferous ;—grey antimony, or sulphuret of antimony, the most common ore of this metal, occurs compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose : the more remarkable among them are the specimens of crystallized radiated antimony in fine groups, especially from Transylvania ; radiated grey antimony with barytes, realgar, &c. ; the plumose grey antimony, some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish ;—red antimony, mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf, in Saxony ;—white antimony, crystallized, on galena, &c.—specimens of antimonial ochre on native and grey antimony, &c. &c.

(Case 47 and part of 48.) Contain the ores of cobalt and arsenic. The crystals of glantz-cobalt, which

which has been frequently confounded with white cobalt, are principally from Sweden;—a suite of specimens of white cobalt, exhibiting the principal modifications of crystallized and irregular shapes;—grey cobalt, principally from Wittichen in Würtemberg;—some specimens of oxides of this metal, *viz.* the black and the brown or yellow cobalt ochre, the latter of which contains iron;—various specimens of the red cobalt ore, or arseniate, comprising the earthy (cobalt crust) and the radiated (cobalt bloom) varieties, from Saalfeld, Allemont, &c.—Between these and the remaining metallic substances in the adjoining case, are deposited the ores of arsenic;—native arsenic (formerly called testaceous cobalt) in reniform, and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.;—splendid and instructive specimens of the sulphurets of this metal, *viz.* the yellow orpiment, massive, and in separable, striated, transparent laminæ; and the red orpiment or realgar, perfectly crystallized and massive, and also (in the large specimen in the middle) as colouring matter between the laminæ of straight foliated crystallized barytes;—specimens of the native oxide of arsenic, shewing the octohedral form of its primitive crystals; near which are placed, on account of their affinity to the other ores of arsenic, the varieties of pharmacolite, which is an arseniate of lime and might therefore claim a place among the calcareous salts.

(Case 48.) The contents of this case are:—

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The ores of nickel, among which may be particularized the native nickel from Saxony, which was formerly classed with the ores of iron, under the denomination of capillary pyrites;—the arsenical nickel, called copper nickel;—nickel ochre, an oxyde of this metal, to which the chrysoprase, and the other substances found along with it (the pimeleite and razumofskine) owe their green colour. Ores of bismuth: native bismuth, massive, disseminated and dendritic in jasper; to which is added, a specimen exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by sudden cooling of the melted metal:—sulphuret of bismuth, the bismuth glance of Werner, with which is placed the Siberian needle-ore of the same mineralogist, being a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead and copper. Ores of Uran: the protoxyde of uranium, called pitch ore, massive, pure and with adhering ochre of the same metal;—the oxyde called uran mica or micaceous uran, on account of its foliaceous and thin laminar crystals, in beautiful groups of emerald green and yellow colours. The ores of tellurium or sylvane, which are divided into native tellurium, white and yellow (containing gold and iron); the graphic ore, so called on account of the disposition of its minute laminar crystals into groups that bear a distant resemblance to written characters; and the black or nagyag ore (commonly alloyed with gold and some lead).—The cerite or cererite (oxyde of cerium) from Bastnaes, in Westmanland,

Westmanland, in Sweden.—A specimen of the oxyde of chromium, in quartz, discovered by M. Leschevin at Creuzot, in the Department of the Saone and Loire.

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EIGHTH ROOM.

This room, in its present state of arrangement, contains miscellaneous articles relative to mineralogy. ROOM VIII.

In the tables are deposited objects relative to technical mineralogy, or mineral substances in a wrought state, with the scientific and familiar names affixed to them.

A collection of volcanic products from Mounts Vesuvius, Somma, and Ætna; vesicular, slaggy, glassy lavas, tuffos, with several other volcanic ejections; leucites, vesuvians in a calcareo-micaeous mass, &c. — Pseudo-volcanic rocks.

CASES 1
and 2.

Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces.

Miscellaneous specimens of minerals of considerable dimensions, with their names affixed.

CASES 4
to 9.

A collection of Derbyshire minerals, formed by Mr. White Watson, partly arranged according to the succession of strata in which they are found.

(Shelf 1.) Peat; argillaceous grit; clay, &c.

(Shelf 2.) Argillaceous ironstones, and ferruginous clays, with and without petrifications.

(Shelf 3.) Nodules of argillaceous ironstone: septaria: several varieties of coal.

(Shelf

ROOM VIII. (*Shelf 4.*) Varieties of sandstone ; breccias ; granite ; slate ; rottenstone, &c.

NAT. HIST.

CASES

4 to 9.

(*Shelves 5-6.*) Several varieties of limestone, most of them with petrifications, such as entrochi, cockles, &c. ; several varieties of hornstone or chert.

CASE 10. (*Shelf 1.*) Various vein materials : combinations of galena, limestone, barytes, blende, fluor spar, &c. ; breccias of limestone, hornstone, &c.

(*Shelf 2.*) Vein materials : various limestones with rake and flat veins composed of galena, blende, fluor spar, barytes, &c. ; slickensides of galena and of fluor.

(*Shelf 3.*) Bitumens of various consistence, separate and on limestones, on fluor spar, &c. ; elastic bitumens of several degrees of softness.

(*Shelf 4.*) Marbles of various colours, with their natural fracture, and polished ; white and variegated alabaster ; efflorescent and other varieties of selenite on limestone, &c. ; white and coloured clays and porcelain earths.

(*Shelf 5.*) Several varieties of compact limestone : shell and coralline marbles, polished and unpolished ; porous limestone with siliceous shells, called burr, used for hand mills ; tophus, &c.

(*Shelf 6.*) Hornstone, or chert of various kinds, separate and combined with limestone.

CASE 11. (*Shelf 1.*) A collection of stalactites and wattricles formed in limestone caverns, some cut and polished ; calcareous incrustations, &c.

(*Shelves*

(*Shelves 2-3.*) Calcareous spar in various forms of crystallization. ROOM VIII.

(*Shelf 4.*) Several varieties of amethystine fluor spar; most of the pieces cut and polished. NAT. HIST.
CASE 12.

(*Shelf 5.*) Topazine and other varieties of fluor spar, with barytes, blende, iron pyrites, &c., mostly cut and polished.

(*Shelf 6.*) Blue and other fluor crystals of the cubic form, with calcareous spar, blende, barytes, galena, &c.; polished square pieces of topazine and other fluor spar.

(*Shelves 1-2.*) Several varieties of amygdaloid, toadstone; nodules of quartz, calcareous spar, &c.; mountain cork, bitumen, &c. in toadstone; several pieces of amygdaloid cut square and polished; bluish and other clays, found between the limestone and toadstone strata. CASE 13.

(*Shelf 3.*) Several varieties of black and brown blende on fluor spar, &c.; calamine, massive, cellular, &c. in combination with blende, galena, &c.

(*Shelf 4.*) Galena, common and compact; peacock galena, slickensides, &c.; white and green lead-ores, massive and crystallized, accompanied with galena, brown ironstone, &c.; copper pyrites of various colours on calcareous spar, barytes, &c.; iron pyrites on fluor spar, galena, &c.; earthy black manganese ore (black wad).

(*Shelf 5.*) Barytes compact and lamellar, several varieties cut and polished; a ball of lamellar barytes,

ROOM VIII. barytes, with a cavity filled with native sulphur; columnar barytes, &c.

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CASE 13. (*Shelf 6.*) Varieties of earthy barytes; amethystine and other fluor spar crystallized in cubes, with iron pyrites, galena, &c.; small detached quartz crystals, with the reddish earth in which they are found, &c.

CASES 14 and 15 Contains a collection of miscellaneous minerals from Siberia.

CASE 16. Rocks and other minerals, from the South Sea: King George's Sound, New Georgia, &c.

Between the windows of this apartment stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas and other volcanic ejections from Mount Vesuvius, presented by the Earl of Exeter.

(*In the window to the left.*) Large rock crystals from Madagascar, one of them including a considerable quantity of chlorite.

(*To the left of the fire-place.*) A calcareous hollow incrustation taken out of a square water-pipe.

NINTH ROOM.

ROOM IX. In this room are deposited petrifications or fossil remains of animals and vegetables, which will soon undergo a new arrangement.

CASES 1 and 2. Madrepores and other corals, &c.

3.

Casts and impressions of ammonites or cornua ammonis.

CASES 4 and 5. Various petrified univalves in clusters.

Various bivalves petrified.

Various

Various fossil remains: among these is a large fossil jaw from Maestricht in the Netherlands, which is referable to the genus *Lacerta* of Linnæus.

ROOM VIII.
NAT. HIST.
CASE 8.

Fragments of fossil bones of mammiferous animals, amongst which is an under jaw of the gigantic North American animal, the mastodonte of Cuvier.

A fossil human skeleton, imbedded in lime-stone, from Guadaloupe.

CASES
9 and 10

Table 1—3. A miscellaneous collection of fossils.

11 to 15.

Over cases 9 and 10, is a very perfect specimen of the skull and horns of the large elk of Ireland, —by far the most remarkable of the known fossil remains of ruminant animals.

TENTH ROOM.

ZOOLOGY.

The most interesting part of the collection of birds, serving to exhibit the general arrangement of the animals of that class, is contained in cases round the room.

ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.
Zoology.

No. 1. to 4. Accipitres, rapacious birds, or birds of prey, amongst which are the Californian vulture; a singular variety of the Pondicherry eagle: horned owls; and a species of owl from Africa, allied to the common white owl.

No. 5. Various species of parrots and mac-kaws; a great variety of woodpeckers, &c.

M 2

No. 6.

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.
Zoology.

No. 6. The two *upper shelves* contain the toucans ; *third* and *fourth shelves* the barbets and pogonii ; *fifth* and *sixth shelves* the cuckows and coucals ; *seventh* and *eighth*, the coly, thrushes, &c.

Nos. 7 and 8. Contain grosbeaks, buntings, sparrows, orioles, warblers, flycatchers, goat-suckers, humming-birds, shrikes, paradise-birds, rollers, crows, kingfishers, &c.

No. 9. Contains the columbine birds or pidgeons ; the most conspicuous of which are, the crowned pidgeon and the green pidgeon of Africa.

Nos. 10 and 11. *Upper shelf* ; small African bustard, Argus pheasant : *second shelf* ; the ring-pheasant : *third shelf* ; varieties of the common pheasant, and the tail of an unknown species : *lower shelf* ; the pencil and golden pheasants, the jungle cock of India, which some have supposed to be the original stock from whence our domestic fowls have sprung.

Nos. 12 and 13. *Upper shelf* ; horned screamer, wood grouse, &c. *Following shelves* ; various species of partridges, grouse, and quails ; amongst which the lineated partridge, the streaked partridge, the tufted quail, and the crowned quail are the most interesting. On the *lower shelf* ; is likewise a specimen of the pintado, from Africa, in its wild state.

Nos. 14 and 15. The adjutant crane, tiger bittern,

tern, night heron, boatbill, tufted umber, the rose coloured spoonbill, &c.

ROOM X.

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Zoology.

Nos. 16 and 17. *Upper shelf*; scarlet curlew, the common African curlew, &c.; *second shelf*; long-legged plover, scarlet flamingo, &c.; *third shelf*; African snipe: *lower shelf*; spur-winged jacana; American avoset, &c.

Nos. 18 and 19. *Upper shelf*; Several varieties of darters, &c.: *second shelf*; ethereal tropic bird, &c.; *third shelf*; ducks; amongst them the lobated duck from New Holland is the most remarkable: *lower shelf*; different species of merganser.

No. 20. Contains some curious nests and eggs of birds; the soup-nests formed by a species of swallow; the nest of the taylor-bird, &c.: in the lowermost division is deposited the supposed leg of the dodo, &c.

The shells of molluscous animals are arranged in Cases 21 to 29; they were left to the Museum by the Rev. A. M. Cracherode.

No. 21. Shells of the class gasteropoda, or univalve shells. These are arranged from the structure of their inhabitants: the most remarkable are the elongated scutus, the animal of which, with that of another species, is preserved in No. 29, Jamaica fissurella, star limpet, black limpet, tortoise-shell limpet, distorted calyptræa, waved mitella, Chinese ditto, scaly chiton, two species of a newly discovered genus named cryptoconchus, the (animals of which are preserved in Case 29,) Cracherodian

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.
Zoology.

cherodian earshell, staircase padollus, woodveined scaphander, with its testaceous stomach, (which has been described as a multivalve shell), lineated bulla, nut bulla, various species of natica, ditto of nerita, ditto of netitella, crowned clithon, several ampullæ, clycostomes, planorbes, lymnææ, five species of auricula, a scarabus, several bulimi, pupæ, three-banded bulimulus from the West Indies (which occurs in the rock inclosing the fossil skeleton, in Room IX.), the grinning tomiger, or antique lamp-shell, three species of polydontes, a large collection of various species of helix or land-snails.

No. 22. Univalves continued : two species of janthina, several species of trochus and turbo ; carrier-shell covered with fragments of stone, &c., imperial sun-shell, pheasant-shells, whirlshells, maculated scalaria, two fusi or tailed shells, four species of pleurotoma, several species of murex, as, woodcock-shells, Venus-combe-shells, skeleton shells, rock-shells, &c. ; welks, purpuræ, a concholepas, harp-shells, &c.

No. 23. Univalves continued : ton-shells, helmet-shells, strombi, amongst which the Sloanean strombus or water-wheel-shell is the most remarkable : volutes ; amongst these are the Lapland volute, orange-flag volute, &c.

No. 24. Ovulæ or egg-shells, the orange and other cowries, high admiral cone, with many other species of great variety and beauty, &c. ; at the end of this case are placed some shells whose situ-

ation

ation in the system is more or less doubtful, with unknown opercula, or lids of shells, &c.

ROOM X.

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In cases 25 to 27, are deposited the mollusca acephala, or bivalve-shells, amongst which the following may be noticed; the duck's-bill lingula, sanguineous terebratula, Chinese glass-shell, cockscombe and other oysters, spondyles or thorny oysters, zic-zac, mantle and other scallops, bag pinna, hollow-spined pinna, &c.; hammer oysters, pernae, pearl-shells, radiated bird-shell, chamæ, tridachnæ, arks, pectuncules, venerecardia or heart chama; cockles, amongst which the hollow-ribbed cockle and several heart cockles are the most curious; Venus, of which the wampum belt is made, Pensylvanian Venus, dione or concha veneris, tellens, &c. Mactrae, lutrariæ or mud-shells, myæ or tooth-shells, solenes or razor-shells, pholades or piercers, teredo or ship-worm.

No. 28. Contains several species of the class cirrhipedes, such as balani or acorn-shells, diadem coronula, cancellated and crenated pyrgoma, Savigny's acasta, &c.; likewise Smyth's pollicipes, horn of plenty pollicipes, various anatifæ, such as the opaque barnacle, and smooth barnacle, which the old naturalists supposed to produce the soland-goose or gannet; goose bearing barnacle, which with the latter species, sometimes adheres to the bottoms of ships in such abundance as to impede their motion through the water, &c.

No. 28A. Contains specimens of limestone, coral and wood, perforated by modiolæ, pholades and

ROOM X.

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Zoology.

and by the *teredo navalis*, or ship-worm; *pinna squamosa* with its beard, out of which gloves and stockings are manufactured; pearl shell of commerce, with several varieties of pearls: oysters, and other shells, showing the disease that produces pearls: various shells whose situation in the system has not yet been in any degree ascertained, such as the argonauts, or paper nautili; these shells are remarkable for the slighthness of their fabric and elegance of their form. They are said to be inhabited by an animal not unlike the cuttle-fish, which by extending a pair of membranes, has the power of sailing on the surface of the sea. A model of a rare and much esteemed shell, the *carinaria vitrea*, or glassy-nautilus. Two species of nautilus, commonly denominated chambered nautili: the belly-shell from China. Water-pot shell, and lastly, the *fistulana* or *teredo gigantea*, described in the Philosophical Transactions, by Sir Everard Home.

No. 29. In this case several naked and testaceous mollusca are contained, as cuttle-fish, species of *clio*, *scyllæa*, &c.

Crustaceous animals are contained in cases 30 to 35.

No. 30. *Limuli* or king-crabs, *portuni* or swimming-crabs, slender-fingered *lupi*, &c.; *calappæ* or crested-crabs, land-crabs, swamp-crabs, two-spined *gonoplax*, painted *grapsus*, spiny-fronted *homola*, *dromia* or hairy-crab, horrid *parthenope* or horrid crab, Indian *egeria*, Dorsetshire *inachus*, slender-

slender-beaked macropodia, dart-bearing leptopodia, Bosc's pactolus, a singular animal with the hinder claws formed for biting, leucosiæ or porcelain-crabs, &c.; robber-crab, hermit-crabs, long-armed or rugose galatea, northern scyllarus, painted palinurus, Norwegian nephrops, subterraneous calianassa, Jamaica river prawn, mantis sand-squilla, &c.

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.
Zoology.

No. 36. Myriapoda; as juli or snake-worms, scolopendræ or centipeds, amongst which the gigantic scolopendra is the most remarkable.

No. 37. Arachnides; as scorpions, tarantulæ, solpugæ, and spiders of different kinds.

Nos. 38 and 39 contain some insects, showing their distribution into orders.

No. 40. Shells of animals of the class vermes; as serpulæ or snake-shells, dentalia or tooth-shells, &c.

No. 41. Animals of the class vermes preserved in spirits; as neriades, amphitrites, &c.

The Zoophytes are deposited in cases 42 to 58.

Nos. 42, 43, and 44. Asteriades or star-fish; the gigantic star-fish, echinated star-fish, pancake star-fish, orbicular-star-fish, &c.

No. 45. Ophiuræ or serpents tails, alectones or many-branched star-fish, &c.

No. 46 contains several species of gorgonocephalus or Medusa's-head star-fish.

Nos. 47 to 50. Various species of the genera, formed by Klein and others from the Linnean genus echinus or sea-egg: at the end of the last of

the

ROOM X. the divisions, the spines of some unknown species are placed.

NAT. HIST.
Zoology.

No. 51. Pennatulæ or sea-pens, sertulariæ, flustræ, &c.

No. 52. Gorgoniæ of various kinds.

No. 53. Gorgoniæ; the fan gorgonia, &c.; antipathes or horn-coral, the pine antipathes, &c.; Isis or true coral, from which various ornaments are formed.

No. 54. Millepores, lace corals, &c.

Nos. 55, 56, 57. Madreporine corals, which are not yet arranged.

No. 58 contains some species of sponge.

ELEVENTH ROOM.

ROOM XI. This room is destined to contain a collection of British Zoology, and will be shortly fitted up for that purpose.

TWELFTH ROOM.

ROOM XII. This room contains a general and extensive collection of fishes, serpents, tortoises, lizards, frogs, &c. as well as many specimens of quadrupeds, preserved in spirits.

Among the quadrupeds the most remarkable are, a very fine specimen of the three-toed sloth, the two-toed ditto, the slender-limbed macauco, the least ant-eater, and the silky monkey.

Among

Among the more curious of the fishes are the branch-bearing hippocampus, the torpedo, the electric gymnote or electric eel, the remora or sucking-fish, the flying-fish, &c.

Among the tortoises, the most remarkable are the fierce tortoise, and the radiated tortoise.

Among the frog tribe may be particularized, the Argus frog, or North American spotted bull-frog; the pipa, or Surinam toad, remarkable for producing its young from numerous cells in its back; the blue and yellow frog; the large tadpole of the frog, called the paradoxical frog, a native of Surinam.

Among the lizard tribe may be observed the salamander; the chamæleon, the guana; the embroidered lizard, from New Holland; several young crocodiles of different sizes and kinds; and in one bottle the egg of a crocodile, with a young one of a few days' growth. The siren, from South Carolina, resembling in shape and colour a large eel, furnished with two short legs, situated near the head, and three pair of branched gills on each side of the neck; the Austrian siren, an extremely rare animal, an inhabitant of the lake Cernitz, or Zitticher Sea, in the duchy of Carniola; it is about thirteen inches in length, and of a very pale or whitish rose colour, with four legs, very distant from each other.

Among the serpents, the most remarkable are the following; *viz.* rattle-snakes of different species, from North and South America; the cobra di Capello, or spectacle-snake, from the East In-

ROOM XII. dies ; the horn-nosed snake, from the interior of
 NAT. HIST. Africa ; the cerastes, or horned viper, from Africa ; the sea-green boa, with white bars on the back, from South America ; the boa constrictor, or great boa, from South America—a small or young specimen, the animal often growing to the length of twenty, thirty, or even more feet.

In the glass case, in the middle of this room, are contained many specimens of dried fishes, &c. The five-spotted torpedo ; common torpedo ; beak of the spatularia, or spoonfish, from the Mississippi, &c. Various species of tortoises and turtles.

In the window-case are contained the foliated hippocampus from New Holland ; the common hippocampus, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST ROOM.

TERRACOTTAS.

All the articles in the following Catalogue of Antiquities, unless where it is otherwise specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Towneley, Esq.

Over the door, which fronts the entrance into this room, is a bust of Charles Towneley, Esq. to whose profound knowledge of ancient Sculpture, and zeal in the acquisition of the finest specimens of it, the nation is indebted for the formation of a considerable part of the splendid collection of Terracottas and Marbles contained in this gallery. The bust was presented by his Uncle, John Towneley, Esq. It is executed in marble, by Mr. Nollekens.

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES

No. 1. A female statue, probably of one of the Muses.

No. 2. An amphora.

No. 3. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 4. A bas-relief, representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins.

No. 5. A bas-relief, representing the head of

ROOM I. a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding
 ANTIQUITIES. on a dolphin.

No. 6. A bas-relief, representing a group of Silenus and Cupid, before whom is a female Bacchante dancing and playing on the tambourin.

No. 7. Ditto, representing an engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin; on the left of the combatants is the bust of an athletic figure, armed with a battle-axe.

No. 8. Ditto, intended by the artist as a companion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the manner in which it is here seen. The subject in both pieces is precisely the same: the bust however, in this piece is placed on the right of the combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 10. A bas-relief, representing a head of Medusa, on each side of which is an eagle, in the act of seizing, with its talons, one of the snakes which are entwined in the locks of her hair.

No. 11. Ditto, representing a couple of chimæras lapping water out of vessels, held to them by two youths who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and are each kneeling on one knee.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a female, who seems to be overwhelmed with affliction. She is seated, and is resting her head upon her right arm, while her domestics, from the concern which is visible in their countenances, appear to participate in

in her sorrow. This bas-relief probably represents Penelope dejected at the departure of Ulysses. ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 13. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a fragment of Medusa's head, on one side of which is a figure of Minerva.

No. 14. Ditto, representing the bearded Bacchus, and a female attendant on Bacchus, each of them holding a thyrsus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 15. Ditto, imperfect, representing a head of Minerva, and a head of Jupiter.

No. 16. Ditto, representing Minerva assisting the Argonauts to build the famous ship Argo.

No. 17. Ditto, imperfect, representing Venus on the ocean, riding upon a sea-horse.

No. 18. Ditto, representing Victory pouring out a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 19. Ditto, representing a candelabrum, lighted for a sacrifice. On each side stands a priestess, who, with one hand, supports the sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum, and with the other hand, raises a small portion of her robe, like the figure of Hope on coins of the Roman Emperors.

No. 20. Ditto, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded. He is sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a potion to him, as described in the XIth book of the Iliad.

ROOM I. Iliad. The females, who are in attendance, are slaves.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 21. A bas-relief, representing Bacchus and a Faun ; the former holds a thyrsus in his left hand, the latter carries a torch in his right hand, and an amphora on his left shoulder.

No. 22. Ditto, representing two Fauns kneeling, one of them playing upon the tambourin, the other accompanying him with small musical instruments called crotala. Between them is Ampelus, the lower part of whose figure terminates in branches of the vine.

No. 23. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Spring and Summer.

No. 24. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a lighted candelabrum, which is used as an altar.

No. 25. Ditto, imperfect, representing Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa.

No. 26. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a small altar, which is placed upon a tripod table.

No. 27. Ditto, imperfect, representing a female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 28. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21.

No. 30. A bas-relief, representing Bacchus leaning on the shoulders of a Faun. At his feet

is

is a panther holding up his mouth to receive the wine which is poured from the vase held in the right hand of Bacchus. Before this group is a female attendant on Bacchus, holding a thyrsus in her hand.

ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 31. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns, leaning over a large open vessel of wine, as if observing the reflection of their faces on the surface of the liquor.

No. 32. Ditto, imperfect, representing a trophy, before which stands a captive attended by a guard, and secured by a chain fastened round his right wrist.

No. 33. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 34. Ditto, representing Paris carrying off Helen, in a car drawn by four horses.

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore-ground is a hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the lotus. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibises. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches supported by columns.

No. 37. Ditto, imperfect, representing a vase with two handles, on one side of which is a panther leaping up, a thyrsus, and the letter A.

No. 38. A statue of the Muse Urania: both

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

the hands are wanting ; but, from the position of the arms, it is probable that the figure held a radius in the right hand, and a celestial globe in the left hand. It is three feet ten inches high, and is one of the largest statues which has been found of terracotta.

No. 39. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 40. A statue of a Muse, resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets, which are placed upon a square column. The right arm is raised towards the neck. The figure, in its present state, is three feet four inches high ; the head is lost.

No. 41. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 42. A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a beard ; he holds in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this figure is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower.

No. 43. Ditto, representing Cupids supporting festoons of fruit.

No. 44. Ditto, representing a Faun and a Bacchante dancing, and holding between them the infant Bacchus in a basket used for winnowing corn.

No. 45. Ditto, representing the head of Pan, on each side of which is the head of a Satyr ; one of the Satyrs is crowned with branches of pine, and the other with branches of ivy.

No. 46. Repetition of No. 45.

No. 47. A bas-relief representing the Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 48. Ditto, representing two Fauns riding on panthers. The hinder part of the panthers terminates in vine leaves. Between the panthers is a vase with two handles.

No. 49. Ditto, representing a bull and a lion running in contrary directions. The hind legs of both animals are enveloped in foliage.

No. 50. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, which is composed entirely of a plant. The flames issue from the flower, which grows upon a long stem. On each side stands a priestess, with one hand holding up a small portion of her robe (see Nos. 19 and 54), and with the other hand holding one of the branches of the plant.

No. 51. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

No. 52. Ditto, imperfect, representing the Goddess Salus feeding a serpent out of a patera. The serpent is twined round the trunk of a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two cast-off skins of the serpent.

No. 53. Ditto, representing a warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo.

No. 54. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, on each side of which stands a priestess, carrying a patera on her head, and holding up a small portion of her robe with one hand. (See Nos. 19 and 50.)

No. 55. Ditto, representing Theseus slaying a Centaur.

ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

No. 59. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns treading out the juice of grapes in a wine-press. On one side is a Faun playing upon the double pipe; and on the other side another Faun, somewhat aged in his appearance, loaded with a heavy basket of grapes.

No. 60. A bas-relief, representing a chariot race.

No. 61. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 62. A bas-relief, representing a mask of Bacchus, between those of a young and an old Faun.

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 65. A bas-relief, representing two captives in a car drawn by two horses. The captives have chains fastened round their necks and round their ankles, and the ends of the chains are held by persons walking on each side of the car.

No. 66. Ditto, representing a head of Jupiter Ammon, which rests on a flower. The ends of the fillets, with which the head of Jupiter is crowned, are held on each side by a Faun, who is furnished with wings, and whose figure terminates below in foliage, which curls in such a manner as to give the figure the appearance of a Triton.

No. 67. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.

No. 68. A bas-relief, representing a figure of Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches of it with her hands. ROOM 1.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 70. A bas-relief, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a tripod altar.

No. 71. Ditto, imperfect, representing Theseus riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon, whom he has caught by the hair of her head.

No. 72. Ditto, representing Venus carried through the air upon a swan.

No. 73. Ditto, representing Cupid pressing Psyche, in the form of a butterfly, to his breast.

No. 74. Ditto, representing Cupid flying, with a palm-branch in one hand, and a wreath in the other.

No. 75. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 76. A female statue, probably of Thalia, the pastoral muse.

No. 77. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 78. A female statue, the character unknown. The head and lower arms are modern.

No. 79. A statue of Juno, crowned with an indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting.

SECOND ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM II.

—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants.

No. 3. One of the feet or supports, of an ancient tripod table.

No. 4. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the caryatides which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated to Bacchus.

No. 5. A candelabrum.

No. 6. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three genii hold each a part of the armour of Mars; namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword.

No. 7. A vase, three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures.

No. 8. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards. It was found in the Maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia.

No. 9. A vase, two feet eight inches high, of an oval form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians.

No. 10. A fountain, ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation on the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth.

No. 11. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture.

No. 13. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod-basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat.

No. 14. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus.

No. 15. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with the figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal.

No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of very early Greek work.

No. 17. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's marbles.*

THIRD ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM III. No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Faun
 — struggling with a nymph.
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 2. A bas-relief, representing a candelabrum.

No. 3. Ditto, representing a funeral column, near which is a statue of the God of Lampsacus.

No. 4. Ditto, representing Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.

No. 5. Ditto, representing warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo.

No. 6. Ditto, in the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse.

No. 7. Ditto, representing Hercules securing the Mænalian stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forests of Arcadia.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Bacchus is represented riding on a goat; in the middle, a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and in the lower division, is a company of hunters returning home with their spoil.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches supported by the skulls of bulls. In the centre,

centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building.

No. 11. A bas relief, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 12. Ditto, representing a Bacchanalian group, consisting of three figures; the first, a Bacchante playing on the tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus.

No. 13. Ditto, representing Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions.

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Deianira in his arms.

No. 16. Ditto, representing a cow suckling her calf and drinking out of a circular vessel.

No. 17. Two terminal heads, joined back to back, one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera.

No. 18. A statue of the Goddess Fortune.

No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, of very early Greek work.

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Purchased at the sale of William Chinnery, Esq.*

ROOM III.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 22. A statue of Venus.

No. 23. A head of one of the Homeric heroes. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun.

No. 25. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character.

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles.

No. 27. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 28. A statue of a nymph of Diana resting herself after the fatigues of the chase.

No. 29. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus, six feet high.

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys who had quarrelled at the game of the Talus, as appears by one of those bones called *Tali*, remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name.

No. 33. A statue of a Faun, inscribed with the name of the artist.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe.

No. 36.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon a circular shield containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. ROOM. III.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis.

No. 38. A circular votive patera.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Pindar. *Presented, in 1760, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent that is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore-part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. *Presented by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.*

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33.

No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs.

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules. It is crowned with the leaves of the poplar.

FOURTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM IV.

—
ANTIQUITIES.

- No. 1. A bust of Trajan with the breast naked.
- No. 2. A bronze statue of Hercules, carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.
- No. 3. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod-table.
- No. 4. A head of Apollo of very early Greek work.
- No. 5. A statue of Thalia, found at Ostia, in the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius.
- No. 6. A head of Decebalus.
- No. 7. A bronze statue of Apollo.
- No. 8. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod-table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther.
- No. 9. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, who is represented as the Pontifex Maximus in his sacrificing robes.
- No. 10. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the Imperial paludamentum.
- No. 11. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus.
- No. 12. A head of the young Hercules.
- No. 13. A head of Juno.
- No. 14. A statue of Diana.
- No. 15. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked.

FIFTH

FIFTH ROOM.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A monumental inscription to Q. Aulfidius Generosus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.* ROOM V. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 2. Ditto, to Aelia Fortunata, Aelius Telesphorus, and others. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 3. Ditto, to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves, and the inferior orders of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima and Servilia Irene.

No. 7. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titulenius Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Aelius Victor.

No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica.

No. 12.

ROOM V.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a corpse.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cossutia Prima.

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A monumental inscription to Eutychia. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echelles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A monumental inscription to C. Julius Primigenius. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 23. Ditto, with an inscription to Lucretia. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24.

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (See No. 21.), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM V. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 25. A monumental inscription to Capullius Meirobius.

No. 26. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Clodia Romulla. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it records the name of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cœlia Asteris. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton..*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octavius Secundus.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, cut from a sepulchral cippus.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. Ditto, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides

No. 34.

ROOM V.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn ; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 34*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccius Licinus.

No. 37. Ditto, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 37*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral urn, in white alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A monumental inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription

to

to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM V.
 —
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 44. A monumental inscription to Isidorus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered in digging the foundation for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented by the Directors of the Bank.*

SIXTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. ROOM VI.

No. 2. Part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes.

No. 3. A bas-relief, cut from the end of a sarcophagus; it represents two Fauns punishing a Satyr.

No. 4. Part of the front of a large sarcophagus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus, representing the nine Muses, with their respective attributes.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two Cupids and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a carpentum or funeral car, drawn by four horses.

No. 8. A medallion, representing in profile the

ROOM VI. the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. It
ANTIQUITIES. is similar to No. 1, but of a later time and inferior sculpture.

No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing captive Amazons, with their shields and battle-axes.

No. 10. A fragment of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulder of a Faun.

No. 11. A fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading. Before him stands a Muse, holding a mask.

No. 12. The front of a sarcophagus, representing a Bacchanalian procession.

No. 13. Heads of Paris and Helen, in alto-relievo.

No. 14. The front of a sarcophagus, representing Genii supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield, in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Iasius.

No. 15. A head of Jupiter.

No. 16. A terminal statue of a youth, who is represented with the attributes of Mercury.

No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling, in the disposition of the hair and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse.

No. 19. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour

honour of Callidamas. *Presented by the Dilettanti Society.* ROOM VI.
ANTTIQUITIES

No. 20. A votive statue of Diana triformis, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth.

No. 21. An altar of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian figures.

No. 22. A bust, inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympias, by Epithymetus, her freed man. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.

No. 24. A statue of a Satyr.

No. 25. An altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented. It is of Roman work.

No. 26. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 27. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 28. A figure of Victory, sacrificing a bull.

No. 29. A bust of Hadrian, with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A foot covered with a sandal.

No. 31. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 32. A small statue of Jupiter, sitting. He

ROOM VI. is represented in his two-fold capacity, as king of
 ANTIQUITIES, the upper and lower regions.

No. 33. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

No. 33.* A Greek inscription, anciently placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that deity, at the mouth of the Pontus. *Presented by Miss Mead.*

No. 34. A bust of Severus, with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 35. A bronze statue of a Roman Emperor, probably of Nero when he was young. The figure is represented in armour, which is most beautifully inlaid. It was found near Barking-Hall, in Suffolk, on the estate of the Earl of Ashburnham. *Presented, in 1813, by the Earl of Ashburnham.*

No. 36. A foot, covered with a sandal. This and No. 30 belonged to the same statue.

No. 37. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which is the portrait of an elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii.

No. 38. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 39. A figure of Victory, sacrificing a bull.

No. 40. A head of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

No. 41. A triangular base of a small candelabrum.

No. 42.

No. 42. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Viria Primitiva. ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 43. A swan, in red marble.

No. 44. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

No. 45. A head of Tiberius. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 46. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 47. An eagle.

No. 48. A triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with the attributes of Apollo; namely, a griffin, a raven, and a tripod.

No. 49. A head of Plautilla.

No. 50. A votive altar, dedicated to Diana.

No. 51. A sepulchral cippus, which appears never to have been used, a blank space being left for the inscription.

No. 52. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther.

No. 53. A head of Atys.

No. 54. A head of an unknown female, the hair elegantly bound with broad fillets.

No. 55. A statue of Ceres, crowned in the manner of Isis.

No. 56. A head of Nero.

No. 57.

ROOM VI.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 57. A votive statue of a fisherman, who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a mariner's bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

No. 58. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon which is composed of fruits and foliage, and is suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking.

No. 59. A Greek sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front ; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 60. A Grecian altar. *Presented by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 61. A head of Augustus. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 62. A Greek funeral monument of Democles, the son of Democles, with a bas-relief, and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It was brought from Smyrna. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 63. A statue of Bacchus, represented as a boy about five years old. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body is partly covered with the skin of a goat.

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and

and his family from some expedition. The parts in the inscription which are erased contained the name of Geta, which by a severe edict of Caracalla was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the Roman empire.

ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 65. A bust of Caracalla: the head only is antique.

No. 66. A votive statue of a fisherman, holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

No. 67. A votive altar, sacred to Bacchus. On the front, Silenus is represented riding upon a panther.

No. 68. A group of two dogs, one of which is biting the ear of the other in play.

No. 69. An unknown bust, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 70. A head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was originally coloured, is still visible.

No. 71. A fragment of a colossal foot.

No. 72. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and holding a lyre in her left hand.

No. 73. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 73.* A bas-relief, represensing a female Bacchante dressed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at

the

ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

the same time secures a portion of her robe, which is blown behind her ; with the other hand, which is held downward, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was anciently one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

No. 74. A small statue of Hercules, sitting on a rock.

No. 75. A bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 76. A colossal hand.

No. 77. A head of a child.

No. 78. The front of the cover of a magnificent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle, on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the other a young Faun, both recumbent.

No. 79. A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.—
From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.

No. 80. A votive foot, with a sandal. Round the foot a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ankle.

No. 81. An earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom, like an amphora. It was found in the baths of Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort ; all of them contained the fine African sand, with which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed their bodies before they exercised.

No. 82. A votive foot, covered with a sandal,
and

and having a serpent twined round it, in the same manner as is described at No. 80.

ROOM VI.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 83. A mask of Bacchus.

No. 84. A sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a superb candelabrum.

No. 85. A head of Sabina.

No. 86. A small figure of a recumbent Satyr.

No. 87. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. It is richly ornamented on the four sides with festoons of fruit.

No. 88. An Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile.

No. 89. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Coelius Superstes.

No. 90. An unknown bust of a middle-aged man. The hair of the head and beard is short and bushy; the left shoulder is covered with part of the chlamys; the right shoulder and breasts are uncovered. On the plinth is an inscription, signifying that L. Æmilius Fortunatus dedicates the bust to his friend.

No. 91. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Exaceses and Metra his wife.

No. 92. A trophy, found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented by John Walker, Esq.*

No. 93. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to T. Claudius Epictetus.

No. 94. A head of Domitia.

No. 95. A torso of Hercules.

No. 96. A monumental inscription, cut from the

ROOM VI. the front of a sepulchral cippus. It records the name of Claudia Tychen.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 97. A statue 3 feet 10 inches high, ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking.

No. 98. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 99. A head of Jupiter Serapis. The paint with which the face was anciently coloured, is still discernible.

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VII. No. 1. An unknown statue; it is clothed in the Roman toga.

No. 2. A bust of a sleeping child, in alto-relievo.

No. 3. A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race, in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a circus.

No. 4. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs 154 pounds. It was discovered, in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bequeathed by Sir John Ingleby, Bart.*

No. 5. Ditto, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds.

It

It was found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. ROOM VII.
Presented by Adam Wolley, Esq. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 6. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annius Felix, and Tyrannus.

No. 17. A tragic mask.

No. 8. The front of a sarcophagus, with a Greek inscription to M. Sempronius Neicocrates.

No. 9. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found, in the year 1796 or 1797, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, 10 miles S.W. of Salop. *Presented by John Lloyd, Esq.*

No. 10. Ditto, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found in Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented by Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

No. 11. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

No. 12. A statue of Septimius Severus, clothed in the Imperial paludamentum.

EIGHTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, ROOM VIII.
 sent to England by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and presented to the Museum by His MAJESTY. In the left hand corner of this case is a

ROOM VIII. conical vessel of baked clay, containing an embalmed Ibis.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 2. Two Egyptian mummies. That on the left hand, which has been elaborately and beautifully ornamented with coloured glass beads; some of which still remain, was taken out of the coffin above-mentioned. That on the right hand, the face of which is gilt, and the other parts of the body ornamented with paintings, was taken out of the coffin which will be described in the next number. In the lower part of this case is a small Egyptian coffin of a square form: it contains the mummy of a child. The lid and sides of this coffin are covered with paintings.

No. 3. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, found in one of the catacombs at Sakkara, about four leagues from Cairo, and sent to England, in the year 1722, by *Col. William Lethieullier*, who bequeathed it to the Museum.

No. 4. A collection of vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses. The lids are severally ornamented, either with a head of Isis, Osiris, a hawk, a wolf, or a baboon.

No. 5. A collection of Egyptian idols, in bronze; among them are two sistrums.

No. 6. A collection of Egyptian idols, in wood; Egyptian idols of Roman work, apparently of the time of Hadrian:—idols and amulets of the Basilidians, who spread their mysterious doctrines, and practised their magical arts, in
Egypt,

Egypt, from the time of Hadrian to the fifth century;—Egyptian scarabæi, or beetles, found in mummies;—small idols in basalt.

No. 7. A collection of Egyptian idols, in porcelain.

No. 8. Various fragments of small statues in basalt, marble, and alabaster. Among them are a few perfect figures, namely two of Harpocrates, one of a baboon, and another of an Apis. At the bottom of this case is a bas-relief, and some large idols in wood.

Opposite the entrance to this Room, and against the wall, is a frame containing the bones of an embalmed Ibis, which was presented by the *Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks*. Underneath is a manuscript taken from a mummy: it is written on Papyrus, in the Egyptian language, and was presented by *Wm. Hamilton, Esq.* as were also the fragments of another manuscript of the same kind, which are placed near it. On the right hand of the door is a frame, containing an Egyptian painting, taken from the breast of a mummy.

NINTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES.

The articles contained in this Room are principally those which were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession

ROOM VIII.

ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM IX.

ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

session of the English army, in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of HIS MAJESTY, to the British Museum. Such articles as did not form part of the above-mentioned collection are particularly specified in the catalogue.

No. 1. A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without.

No. 2. Another large Egyptian sarcophagus of black granite, also covered with hieroglyphics, inside and outside. This sarcophagus, which was brought from Grand Cairo, was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lover's Fountain."

No. 3. A small mutilated figure of Isis, sitting on the ground, and resting her arms upon her knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Orus. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 4. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 10.

No. 5. A sphinx, represented, according to the custom of the Egyptians, without wings. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 6. A capital of an Egyptian column. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 7. An Egyptian monument in which are
sunk

sunk two square tablets, one of which is left blank, and in the other are represented two female figures standing side by side. These tablets are surrounded by hieroglyphics. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* ROOM IX. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 8. A figure of Isis, the size of life. She is represented sitting on the ground, resting her arms upon her knees, and holding an ear of corn in her right hand. In the front is the head of Orus.

No. 9. A mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics.

No. 10. A large statue of an Egyptian Deity, sitting in a kind of chair, and resting its arms upon the thighs. In the left hand is held the sacred instrument called the *Tau*. The head of this Deity is that of a lion, the rest of the figure is human. The disc and the erect serpent's head have been knocked off from the upper part of this figure, but in the next statue they are nearly entire.

No. 11. Similar to No. 10.

No. 12. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 13. An Egyptian coffin, slightly resembling in its form the human figure. It has a single border of hieroglyphics round the outside.

No. 14. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 15. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consisted

ROOM IX. consisted of a row of birds, the legs of which are all that now remain. *Presented by HIS MAJESTY.*

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 16. An Egyptian obelisk.

No. 17. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consists of a row of serpents. *Presented by HIS MAJESTY.*

No. 18. A small Egyptian figure with a beard, a short apron, and a terrific aspect. He is standing upright, but holding his arms downwards, a little apart from the body. The ornament upon the head is peculiar to the representation of this figure. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 19. A head of an Egyptian sphinx. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 20. A small Egyptian figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his right hand a kind of altar, in front of which, within a sunk tablet, is a figure of Osiris. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

Nos. 21-22. Fragments of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 10.

No. 23. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Vth had rendered his country, and

and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis, for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone was found near Rosetta.

No. 24. A colossal head of Jupiter Ammon, who was represented by the Egyptians with the head of a ram.

No. 25. An Egyptian obelisk.

No. 26. A colossal fist, of very considerable magnitude.

No. 27. A colossal fist, of a much smaller size than the preceding one. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 28. A fragment, covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 29. A fragment of a large sarcophagus, similar in its structure to Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 30. A fragment which was found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, and is partly covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 31. An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is imperfect, half of the figures having been broken off. The lower range represents some priests armed with knives, with which they are sacrificing bulls. It was found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 32. A fragment of a porphyry column.

Nos. 33-34. Statues of Egyptian Deities, similar to No. 10.

ROOM IX. No. 35. A mutilated kneeling figure, supporting with both its hands an altar, on which a scarabæus is placed. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 35*. The lower part of an Egyptian figure kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics. *Presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

No. 36. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 37. A colossal hawk. *Presented by Mr. T. Philipe.*

No. 38. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 10.

No. 39. A small mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a square plinth.

The fragments of Mosaic pavement (placed for the present in this Room), were found at Withington in Gloucestershire. *They were presented by Henry Brooke, Esq.*

TENTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM X. No. 1. A head of Juno, crowned with a broad indented diadem.

No. 2. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the vine.

No. 3.

No. 3. A head, apparently of a trumpeter.

ROOM X.

No. 4. An unknown female head. The sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been originally filled with coloured stones, or some other material.

ANTIQUITIES

No. 5. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 6. An unknown female head, with a broad fillet across the forehead.

No. 7. A head of a goat.

No. 8. Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.

No. 9. An epitaph on a dog. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 10. An unknown head.

No. 11. A head of Apollo.

No. 12. A head of a lion, being a fragment of a large sarcophagus.

No. 13. An oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples, to contain the water necessary for the purification of those who sought to gain admittance to the sacrifices.

No. 14. A mask cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 15. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 16. A head of a female Bacchante.

No. 17. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 18. A head of a laughing Faun.

No. 19. Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

No. 20.

ROOM X.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 20. A small terminal head of Libera. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 21. Ditto, in yellow marble.

No. 22. Ditto, in red marble.

No. 23. Ditto, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

No. 24. A small terminal head of Libera in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 26. A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

No. 27. A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 28. A small mask of Silenus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 29. A cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four griffins and two small candelabra.

No. 30. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and the upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 31.

No. 31. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask. ROOM X.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 32. A fragment of a bas-relief representing the head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. A votive barrel sacred to Bacchus.

No. 34. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 35. A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

No. 36. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.

No. 37. A head of Jupiter Serapis, in green basalt.

No. 38. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and playing on a lyre.

No. 39. A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A piece of mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 41. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble, from the celebrated bronze statue executed by Myro.

No. 42. A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique,

No. 43,

ROOM X. No. 43. A small scenic figure, sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 44. A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

No. 45. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 46. A bust of an unknown Grecian lady, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphæa Lotus, on which it appears to rest.

No. 47. A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

No. 48. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 49. A head of one of the Dioscuri.

No. 50. A fragment of a small head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 51. A funeral mask, which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 52. A small head of Hercules. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 53. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 54. A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 55.

No. 55. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 56. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 57. A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 58. A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 59. A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 60. A small head of Juno. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 61. A group, representing Venus and two Cupids.

No. 62. One of the handles of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 63. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of a female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 64. A bas-relief, representing a mask of a Faun.

No. 65. A left foot, covered with a sandal.

No. 66. The right foot of a child.

No. 67. A hand of a female, holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus, who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 68.

ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 68. The right hand of a female, holding a pipe.

No. 69. A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod-table.

No. 70. The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

No. 71. A lion's foot, which has been applied to the same purpose as No. 69.

No. 72. The left hand of a female, stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

No. 73. The right hand of a youth, holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 74. The right hand of a child, holding the head of a ram.

No. 75. A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

No. 76. A large votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 77. A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

No. 78. The left hand of a child, holding a fragment.

No. 79. A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

No. 80. A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked, the other parts are entirely covered with drapery, It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.

No. 81. A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 82. A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 83. A fragment of a serpent.

No. 84. A head of Apollo.

No. 85. A head of Cybele.

No. 86. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 12 was taken.

No. 87. A cistern of green basalt, anciently used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 88. A head of Minerva.

No. 89. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy.

No. 90. A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 91. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs which have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other who is falling. *Bequeathed by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.*

No. 92.

ROOM X.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 92. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 90, but of superior work.

No. 93. A small domestic fountain, of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 94. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique. The helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva, which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris.

No. 95. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

No. 96. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 97. A statue of Mercury, sleeping upon a rock.

ELEVENTH ROOM.

COINS AND MEDALS.

ROOM XI. This collection, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent bequest of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. It is comprehended under the three following heads:

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those which are struck with Greek characters, in Greece or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of the *As* and its divisions: Family or Consular coins; Imperial coins struck in Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities, which were subject to the Romans; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede it, consists of medals struck in our own country, and of those which have been struck abroad. These are arranged in the same manner as the modern coins.

ANTE-ROOM.

ANTE-ROOM.

ANTIQUEITIES.

No. 1. In the centre of the Ante-Room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton, nearly thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been more generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading to Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called *Monte del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed is glass; the figures, which are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opaque white; and the ground, which is in perfect harmony with the figures, is of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable.

This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the present Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofano, about sixteen miles from Rome.

Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ANTE-ROOM.
ANTIQUE.

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedom across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera, on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in 1771, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy, and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

TWELFTH ROOM.

COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(Cases 1, 2, 3, 4.) Penates, or household gods, ROOM XII. in bronze. In the lower part of these cases are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva.

(Case

ROOM XII. (Case 5.) A raven, the size of life, and seven
 ——— large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was pre-
 ANTIQUITIES. sented, in 1777, by *Lord Seaforth*. It is of the
 finest workmanship, and has probably accompanied
 a statue of Apollo.

(Case 6.) Specimens of ancient glass. The principal articles are four cinerary urns. One of them has the leaden covering in which it was preserved ; and another contains the burnt bones and the asbestos cloth, which prevented the ashes of the body from mixing with those of the funeral pile. These articles are accompanied by a great number of lachrymatories, and various other vessels, and fragments of vessels, of different forms and colours, the whole of which afford ample proof of the ingenuity of the Ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

(Case 7.) A large collection of pateræ, upon which are engravings, principally in outline. In this case are also exhibited the umbo of a shield and the scabbard of a parazonium, both of which are ornamented in like manner with engraved figures. The same case likewise contains two bronze arms, executed in a good style ; the largest appears to be of very early work.

(Case 11.) Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold in this case is a bulla, and a large
 patera ;

patera; the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Gergenti in Sicily. This case contains also a large collection of scarabæi and engraved gems, from the collections of Sir William Hamilton, Charles Towneley, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art executed in silver, are likewise among the articles included in this case.

ROOM XII.
ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 15.) Fragments in terracotta. They consist chiefly of small heads, some of which are well executed, and some are valuable as exhibiting specimens of the Roman head dresses.

(Case 16.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

(Case 17.) Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

(Case 26.) Ditto.

(Case 27.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

(Cases 28, 32, 36.) Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

Case 37.) Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester, in Lancashire.

(Case 38.) A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steelyards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze.

(Cases

ROOM XII. (*Cases 39, 40, 41, 42.*) Miscellaneous antiquities in bronze, comprising scales, knives, pateræ, and simpula; mirrors, lamps, bells, and mortars; measures and wine-strainers; large vessels for culinary and other purposes; several small candelabra, and other articles.

(*Cases 43, 44, 45.*) A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

(*Cases 46, 47, 48.*) Ditto.

(*Cases 49, 50, 51.*) Ditto.

(*Case 52.*) Dice and tali, formed of various substances.

(*Case 53.*) A great variety of Tesseræ in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets; pins for the hair; bodkins; and needles both for sewing and netting.

(*Case 54.*) Architectural mouldings in porphyry, part of a frieze in rosso antico; handles of knives, fragments of lectisternia, &c. &c.

(*Case 55.*) Stamps for sealing casks.

(*Case 56.*) A large collection of Roman weights.

(*Case 57.*) Votive offerings in bronze.

(*Case 58.*) A brick taken out of the ruins of a large city, supposed to have been Babylon, near the town of Hillah, on the river Euphrates; it has an inscription in unknown characters.

(*Case 59.*)

(*Case 59.*) Specimens of ancient painting from **ROOM XII.**
Herculaneum.

—
ANTIQUITIES.

(*Case 60.*) A brick similar to the one in *Case 58.*

(*Cases 61, 62, 63.*) Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

(*Case 64.*) Celts.

(*Case 65.*) Various instruments used by the Ancients.

(*Case 66.*) Celts.

(*Case 67.*) A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa : in this case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work ; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances which were found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

(*Case 68.*) Armillæ or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

(*Case 69.*) A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

(*Case 70.*) Hinges and nails.

(*Case 71.*) Fibulæ or broaches.

(*Case 72.*) Buckles used by the Ancients for different purposes.

(*Case 73.*) Handles and other parts of vases.

(*Case 74.*) Ditto.

(*Case 75.*) Specimens of locks and keys.

(*Case 76.*) Spears, knives, and various instruments in iron.

(*Case 77.*) Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness ; fragments of chains, &c.

ROOM XII. (Case 78.) Some articles in bronze; the use to
 ANTIQUITIES. which they were applied is unknown.

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this room are filled with Greek vases, of which a great number was found in sepulchres within those parts of the kingdom of Naples, anciently called Magna Græcia. Most of these vases are ornamented with paintings, representing a variety of subjects, chiefly mythological, the compositions of which are truly elegant. The forms of the vases are much varied, and are equally simple and beautiful.

THIRTEENTH ROOM.

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

ROOM XIII. This room contains an extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.—The contents of this Room, as well as the collection of coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

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